

SELECTIONS
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THE RECORDS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
(FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.)

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Nº. VI:

General Report

ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

COMPRISING THE

PUNJAB PROPER AND THE CIS AND TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES,

FOR THE YEARS 1851-52 AND 1852-53.

Calcutta:

THOS. JONES, CALCUTTA GAZETTE OFFICE

1854.

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General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEARS 1852 AND 1853.



Introduction.

1. IN obedience to the orders of the Government in the Foreign Department, conveyed in their Secretary's letter No. 872, 3rd March 1853, the Chief Commissioner now proceeds to describe the Administration of the Punjab, in continuation of the Report furnished by the late Board of Administration on the 19th August 1852. The Board's Report, as the first which was prepared after the annexation of the Punjab, comprised many subjects which it is not necessary that future Reports should contain, such as the physical aspect of the country, the Government under Runjeet Singh and the Regency, the description of the Trans-Indus Frontier and its inhabitants, and the introduction of British Rule.

2. That Report also, though ostensibly embracing only the two first years of the Administration, yet virtually contained much, if not all, that was worthy of notice in the proceedings of the three first years, and for all useful purposes may be considered to have sketched the principal features of the Administration down to the end of the official year 1851-52, or indeed down to August 1852, the date of writing, with the exception of Finance, which latter reached to the end of 1850-51. It is not therefore an easy task to fulfil the instructions of Government, and furnish a Report for 1851-52; and without including the year 1853, it would hardly be practicable to prepare a narrative which should possess any interesting or valuable information of a novel character.

3. Furthermore, the main subject of the Board's Report was the Punjab Proper and the results of its annexation, while the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territory was incidentally treated of in a supplementary Section. This territorial arrangement of topics need not now be maintained, and the affairs of the Sutlej States will form an integral portion of the present Report. It is proposed therefore to divide this Report into several Sections, with title and contents as follows :—

Sections into which it is to be divided. Report into several Sections, with title and contents as follows :—

I.—The political events of the years 1851, 1852 and 1853.

II.—The changes and improvements which were effected during this period in the military defences of that portion of the Frontier under the care of the Board.

III.—Criminal justice for 1852 and 1853.

IV.—Civil justice,—*idem*.

V.—Revenue to end of official year 1853.

VI.—Material improvements.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

VIII.—Finance to end of official year 1853, *i. e.*, up to May of that year.

IX.—Conclusion.

Thus the whole Administration will be reviewed to the close of the calendar year 1853, except in Revenue and Finance, which will be brought down to the end of April in that year. It is believed that the same method will be convenient for future Reports, namely, that everything should be brought up to the end of the last calendar year, except Revenue and Finance, which will extend to the termination of the last official year.

Method in which future Punjab Reports should be framed.

4. Within the period above described the form of the Punjab Administration has been changed. In February 1853 the Board of Administration was abolished: in its place a Chief Commissioner was appointed to correspond directly with the Supreme Government, to be the chief functionary in carrying out its orders, and to be the head of the local executive Administration in all civil and political departments. He was also to exercise the con-

Changes in the form of Administration within the period under Report.

The Board of Administration abolished.

Position and functions of the Chief Commissioner. trol over the Punjab Irregular Force, that is, the Brigade for the defence of the Trans-Indus Frontier (the District of Peshawur excepted) and the several Police Battalions, which had hitherto been vested in the Board. Subordinate to the Chief Commissioner were appointed two principal Commissioners for the Judicial and Financial Branches of the Administration respectively. The Judicial Commissioner was to be the

Of the Judicial Commissioner. chief Judge of appeal and assize, and to exercise the powers in civil causes and criminal trials of a Sudder Nizamut and Dewanee Adawlut in the Regulation Provinces. He was constituted the head of the Police; he was also to have many purely executive functions, such as the superintendence of roads, the control of the local and municipal funds, the execution of miscellaneous improvements, the supervision of educational operations. The Financial

Of the Financial Commissioner. Commissioner represents at Lahore the Sudder Board of Revenue at the Presidency stations. The collection and the settlement of the Revenue, the arrangement of the many matters connected therewith, of more consequence to the agricultural people than to the Government itself, the decision of questions relating to landed property, the preparation of the finance returns, and the balance-sheet of the Province, all appertain to him. He also has some miscellaneous duties, such as the supervision of the census of the population, of trade statistics.

5. A departmental organization has thus been effected, and the various compartments of the Administration have been Good effect and tendency of these changes. portioned off to two separate Officers under the general control of one head immediately subordinate to the Supreme Government: each of the two Officers has sole control over his own department, instead of a divided joint control over all, as exercised by the Members of the Board. In this manner his attention is concentrated, and his individual responsibility fixed, while uniformity of design and practice is secured by the appointment of a single head. Thus the advantages of the Board are preserved while the defects inseparable from its constitution are avoided. The consequence has been that every portion of the work has been better cared for than formerly; and that greater system, regularity and precision have been maintained throughout. It is hoped that the results about to be detailed may in some degree satisfy

expectation, and justify the wisdom of the Government in the formation of the Administration as it now stands.

In para. 98 of the Board's Report the various Divisions and Districts of the Punjab were divided topographically and politically. It will now be sufficient to recapitulate their names:—

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES DIVISION,—Umballa, Loodianah, Ferozepore, Thaneysur, Simlah.

TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES DIVISION,—Jullundhur, Hooshyarpoor, Kangra.

LAHORE DIVISION,—Lahore, Sealkote, Umritsur, Goordaspoor, Goojranwallah.

JHELUM DIVISION,—Rawul Pindee, Shahpoor, Jhelum, Goojrat.

MOOLTAN DIVISION,—Mooltan, Googaira, Jhung.

LEIA DIVISION,—Leia, Khangurh, Dehra Ismael Khan, Dehra Ghazee Khan.

PESHAWUR DIVISION,—Peshawur, Huzara, Kohat.

The above Divisions and Districts are administered by the following Staff of Civil Officers ; staff of Civil Officers, of the several grades, as sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

OFFICERS.	Number.	Aggregate Salary.
Commissioners,	7	19,250
1st Grade Deputy Commissioners,	11	16,500
2nd Grade ditto,	6	7,200
3rd Grade ditto,	10	10,000
1st Grade Assistant Commissioners, ...	19	13,300
2nd Grade ditto,	6	3,600
3rd Grade ditto,	20	10,000
Extra Assistants,	48	14,000
Total,	127	93,850

Section II.

POLITICAL.

6. It is proposed in this section to give, in chronological order, a narrative of the political events of importance which occurred in the Punjab during the years 1851, 1852 and 1853. In those cases, however, where a transaction extended over more than one year, it will be pursued continuously to its close so as not to break the thread of the story.

7. In 1851 the interior of the Punjab enjoyed profound peace. On the Frontier alone was there any excitement or disturbance. Early in the year, the Chief Jageerdars of Khaghan,* a nearly inaccessible glen on the extreme outskirts of Huzara, who had been called to account in consequence of the complaints of the people, were placed under surveillance by Major Abbott.

8. On this occasion the Governor General in Council took the opportunity of enunciating the principles which should guide our policy in the management of the mountain tracts of Huzara. It was laid down that the object should be to "render our yoke easy, and give little opportunity of discontent or conflict."

9. In the following year, 1852, these Khaghan Syuds left Hurripoor suddenly without leave, refused to return, commenced assembling their armed retainers, and took up a position in the most difficult part of the glen. But the people refused to join them, and they eventually surrendered to Lieutenant Pearse, at the head of a body of the Militia of the adjacent Districts, without firing a shot.

10. In December 1851, Mr. Carne, the Collector of Salt Excise, and Mr. Tapp, one of his Assistants, were seized by a band of marauders of the Hussunzye Mountains, while travelling through Turnoulee on the left bank of the Indus, a fief of the independent chief, Jehandad Khan. These gentlemen had visited this remote and wild country contrary to

* For a description of Khaghan, see para. 35 of the late Board's printed Report.

the instructions of the Board, and in opposition to the advice of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara. They were slain in cold blood after they had surrendered and yielded up their arms. The Chief of Turnelee was acquitted of any participation or knowledge of this foul deed, but some suspicion fell on his minister, Bostan Khan.

11. Jehandad Khan, to punish the Hussunzyes for a murder which had tended to compromise himself, made an attack upon them and inflicted some loss. Eventually an irregular force, under the conduct of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson, entered the Hussunzye country and assailed them in their strongholds. Their country, known as the "Black Mountains," is one of the strongest in this part of Asia. The expedition, which proved successful, added much to the reputation of our arms among the independent tribes on the Indus, and humbled the pride of the Hussunzye clan who had boasted that their mountain sides had never been scaled by an enemy. In this expedition Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, of the Engineers, Captain Davidson, of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, who had joined the force as volunteers, Major Abbott, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, and Lieutenant Hodson, commanding the Guide Corps, distinguished themselves.

12. Bostan Khan, the minister, and his brother, Zuman Khan, were at a later date found to have leagued with the enemies of their chief, and to have made away with a large portion of his valuable property. They endeavoured to escape, but were arrested and imprisoned by him; subsequently, at the instance of our Officers, who had reason to believe that they would be put to death, and who knew that they were confined in a barbarous manner by Jehandad Khan, they were given over to our custody and are now confined at Lahore. Bostan Khan possesses energy and ability, but is of a cruel and avaricious character. As minister of the chief, he managed the whole affairs of the country, which was gradually becoming depopulated under his exactions. He is a man capable of making himself very dangerous on that difficult and troublesome border.

13. In the Peshawur Valley, during 1851, the Puthan clan of the Hill Momunds caused much trouble. In the Hills they are subjects of the Cabul Government, to whom they render a nominal obedience. Their chief places are Lalpore.

Pindealee and Gudow. Saadut Khan, Chief of Lalpoora, the most powerful section of the Momunds, bore an old grudge against us. During the occupation of Cabul, he was expelled from his country, and his cousin, Torabaz Khan, was installed in his place, for which purpose a British Brigade marched to Lalpoora. After the evacuation of Cabul, Torabaz Khan, in his turn, was ousted, and Saadut Khan reinstated.

14. The Momunds, besides their mountainous territory, held considerable tracts of fertile land within the Peshawur Valley, on both sides the Cabul River, known under the designation of Mitchnee and Pungpao. These tracts were held in fiefdom under the British Government, but the Momunds, like all independent tribes on this Frontier, seem to mistake moderation for a less worthy feeling. Their villages became an asylum for malefactors and outlaws. While they could traverse at will the whole valley and freely enter the Peshawur markets, on the other hand, not a Government official dared to enter their villages except at the risk of losing his life. The immediate cause of quarrel, however, arose from a suit brought by an influential Momund in the Peshawur Court with regard to a disputed mortgage. Before the case could be decided, he collected a body of men, entrenched himself, and turned off the water which irrigated the area of the village in which the mortgaged lands were situated. The Momunds also at this time perpetrated various crimes in the valley.

15. Eventually, a force from Peshawur moved out against them, their fortified villages were taken and destroyed, and the clan expelled from the valley. A British fort was built at Dubb, close to the spot where the Cabul River emerges from the Hills, with the view of commanding the Mitchnee lands. The garrison also was reinforced at Shubkuddur, a fort originally erected by the Seikhs and admirably situated to control the Pungpao villages. These two forts, connected together by small police posts, tend greatly to restrain the incursions of the tribe.

16. During 1852 the Momunds, however, carried on a kind of guerilla warfare, cutting up stragglers and attacking our villages during the dark nights. They mustered more than once in large numbers, and even entered the valley, but were generally driven back with loss. On one occasion they made a formidable attack on the large village of Mutah, but were repulsed by a detach-

ment of troops encamped near the place and aided by the villagers. They subsequently gathered the whole strength of the tribe, and descended on Shubkuddur with a force estimated at 6,000 men, but were repulsed with loss by Sir Colin Campbell at the head of a detachment consisting of two guns, two squadrons of Cavalry and two companies of Infantry. On the news of this inroad reaching Peshawur 500 European Infantry were mounted on elephants and sent out, but they arrived too late for the affair.

17. Shortly afterwards the Momunds made overtures for peace, and They are again reduced to terms. were allowed to re-occupy their lands after giving assurance for their future good conduct; but the best security for their peaceable behaviour is the knowledge that we can at an hour's notice inflict a severe punishment on them.

18. There are certain chiefs of the Khuleel Puthans near neighbours of these Momunds. They were allowed to hold Khuleel chiefs punished. their lands free of taxation on the condition of rendering service. It was their duty to co-operate in the attack on the Momunds, and in this they failed. As a penalty for this failure they were exiled from Peshawur, and their jageers were reduced. For upwards of a year they resided on parole at Lahore; when that period elapsed, they were allowed to return to their homes.

19. Early in 1852 Arjoon Khan, an influential land-holder of Tungee in Hushtnuggur, absconded in consequence of a feud with his co-proprietors, Arjoon Khan. and took refuge in the independent and adjoining valley of Ranazyce. Emerging from this retreat, he placed himself at the head of a party of freebooters from Swat, and infested Hushtnuggur and Eusufzye. In one of these excursions he surprised the British Tuhseel establishment at Hushtnuggur, and murdered the Tuhseeldar, a respectable Syud. On this the people of Ranazyce His connexion with Ranazyce. were required to pay a fine of 5,000 Rupees, to expel Arjoon Khan from their valley, and give assurance that plunderers and murderers should neither receive from them an asylum nor obtain a passage through their lands. Seeing that a force had moved out from Peshawur to the border, the Ranazyce chiefs subscribed to these terms, engaged to pay the sum demanded within a fixed period, and gave hostages for the fulfilment of these promises. But, on the return of the troops to their quarters, the chiefs were encouraged and incited by the

people of Swat, and thus emboldened they broke their engagements. Our

The Ranazye people reduced to terms. troops therefore again advanced, entered Ranazye, and, defeating the combined force of Ranazye and Swat, destroyed the strongholds of that valley. The Swaties then retired, and the people of Ranazye renewed their engagements, and have since adhered to them.

20. During 1851 the most important measure which occurred in Kohat was the re-annexation of Upper Meeranzye to that District. It is a small tract, comprising seven large villages, lying between the Khurram River and the Hungoo Valley, and forms our most Western border in this quarter. This arrangement was sanctioned by Government at the earnest entreaty of an influential party of the inhabitants, to save them from Mahomed Azeem the son of the Ameer of Cabul. It had the desired effect, but the Meeranzyes have made an ungrateful return for our consideration.

21. The independent Wuzeeree tribe, in the vicinity of Bahadoor Kheyl, near midway between Kohat and Bunnoo, Wuzeeree attack on Bahadoor Kheyl in 1852. in January 1852 made an attack on that place with the view of plundering the salt mine, but were repulsed by Sobhan Khan the commandant of one of the Police Battalions. In consequence of this affair it was resolved to build a fort at Bahadoor Kheyl, which might protect the mine and maintain the communication between Bunnoo and Kohat, and which in an emergency could be held by a small detachment. This has accordingly been done.

22. In Bunnoo and Dehra Ismael Khan the independent tribes of Omerzye Wuzeerees and Sheoranees gave some Omerzye Wuzeeree, and Sheoranee raids. annoyance. The former attacked the outposts of Mullazye and Shere Dil Khan; the latter made various attempts on Drabun, in revenge for the death of Kuttel Khan, one of their chiefs, who was slain in a marauding excursion by our Police. But in none of these attempts were the plunderers able to effect their objects.

23. The Sheoranees also made an attack on the detachment of the 5th Punjab Cavalry encamped near Zuffer-ka-kote, in front of Dehra Ismael Khan, and inflicted some loss, but were eventually repulsed.

24. In the Southern Derajat the Murrees also made an ineffectual The Murrees attack on Rojhan, and again another one in the following year.

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25. Early in 1852 the Bozdars, a strong tribe of noted predatory habits, attacked a detachment of the 4th Punjab Cavalry posted at Vidore, in front of Dehra Ghazee Khan, and routed them. The villagers however turned out, pursued the plunderers and recovered a considerable portion of the plundered property, and killed and wounded several of the marauders. At this time the Frontier posts were under construction, and there was no post at all at Vidore. In consequence of this affair it was resolved that the detachments at outposts should be composed of foot and horse.

26. In April 1852 a large body of Kusranees attacked and partially plundered the small town of Dehra Futteh Khan. In their retreat they were overtaken by a party of mounted Police and Punjab Cavalry, who, attacking them with more gallantry than judgment in difficult ground, were beaten off with some loss. The robbers made good their return to their fastnesses, but shortly afterwards, in an affair with a party of Lugharees, one of their leaders was killed, and the other taken prisoner.

27. The Sheoranees also again came down to plunder near Drabun, but were repelled by a party of the Camel Corps. A second raid was effected shortly afterwards on the Sunghur District, which forms a part of Dehra Ghazee Khan.

28. In consequence of these frequent predatory attacks by the Omerzye Wuzeerees, the Sheoranees and Kusranees, it was resolved to take the first favorable opportunity to attack and punish them in succession. An expedition against these border tribes was undertaken towards the close of the year with considerable success against these Wuzeerees, and since that time they have not only refrained from plundering in the Plains, but have undertaken the cultivation of land and the payment of revenue. Formerly they did not believe that we would venture within their Hills, but, being undeceived on this point, they find it more profitable to cultivate friendly relations with us.

29. The chiefs of the Lugharees, a tribe strong in numbers, and holding extensive tracts both in the Hills and Plains, during the period under review, distinguished themselves several times on the British side, and rendered valuable service against marauders.

30. It is worthy of notice that the people of the Plains have almost invariably assisted in the defence of the Frontier along the Derajat. They are generally well armed, and have evinced a promptitude, with few exceptions, to turn out to defend their property and to aid our troops. In some instances they have proved successful where our own men have failed.

31. As a rule, the further we proceed Northwards, the more numerous and powerful do we find the low-land communities. In the Southern Derajat, in front of Rojhan and Dehra Ghazee Khan, the country is altogether desolate, except within a few miles of the Indus. The people have long ago been destroyed, or forced to abandon the country from the successive raids of the Hill-men. They are now only gradually recovering strength and confidence, and it will be years before this tract is again fully inhabited, and cultivation restored.

32. Further Northwards the villages are found extending more closely towards the Hills, and the people to a certain extent can defend themselves from marauders. But from the confines of Scinde to the Peyzoo Pass,* a distance of full 300 miles, the country requires to a greater or less degree the protection of our frontier posts and military cantonments. As a general rule, the nearer these are to the Hills, the more effectual will prove the protection which they afford.

33. But from the Peyzoo Pass Northwards, the relative position of the people in the Hills and Plains is a good deal altered, and the character of the former in particular is decidedly changed. This portion of the Frontier may be considered as a valley surrounded by Hills which run down to the very banks of the Indus. It is however divided into two sections by another range of Hills, the Western or largest portion comprising Murwut and Bunnoo, the smaller portion known as Esau Kheyl.

34. The whole Western Frontier of Murwut has no posts; the people are brave warlike and numerous, and can hold their own. The strong little fort of Lukhee is the

* The Korah Pass, opposite our post at Doulutabad and about 50 miles below Peyzoo, divides the Belooch and Puthan tribes as near as possible, both in the Hills and Plains. All South are Belooch, all North are Puthan.

only post in this quarter, and is required as much, if not more, to secure the line of communication between Dehra Ismail Khan and Bunnoo and to overawe the people, as to defend the Frontier.

35. In Bunnoo the villages and cultivation run up to the immediate vicinity of the Hills. Its rich lands are defended, and its vicious people controlled, by the strong fort and military cantonment of that name. After annexation it was found necessary to erect a considerable number of posts in the Bunnoo Valley, as the Hill tribes all round it are very numerous and hostile, and the fortifications of its villages had been dismantled. But under the vigorous administration of Major Nicholson, and especially since the expedition against the Omerzye Wuzcerees, the greater number of these posts have been dispensed with, and a considerable reduction effected in the force required in the valley.

36. In Bunnoo we have now but five posts, held by 44 horse and 120 foot. All the rest of the force is concentrated at the military cantonment. Bunnoo is in every respect the most important part of the whole Derajat.

37. In 1853 the arrangements affecting the influential chiefs and land-holders in the Southern Derajat border were revised. The allowances of some were increased, and new grants made to others: the whole of that

Arrangements with the local chiefs on the lower Derajat Frontier.

part of the Frontier was carefully divided into sections, and for each tract thus formed particular parties were made responsible to the extent of their means. These parties are bound to give notice of all crime occurring within their limits, to afford information of the gathering of any tribe in the adjacent Hills, to collect all the available strength of their clan or villages, and to aid in the pursuit and capture of plunderers to the best of their ability. During a tour which the Chief Commissioner made along this part of the Frontier during the last season, the people were found to be prosperous and contented to a degree which could hardly have been expected; crimes of a violent and heinous nature had much

decreased: Hill chiefs, such as the heads of the Kataran and Boodar clans who had never trusted

themselves in the power of Sikh officials, voluntarily came down from their fastnesses to pay their respects, and even extended their sojourn in the Plains for several days to gratify their personal curiosity.

38. At the close of 1852 Bhawul Khan, the Nuwab of Bhawulpoor, died. This chief was the ruler of an extensive tract of country lying along the left bank of the Bhawulpoor affairs. Sutlej and adjoining Scinde. So far back as 1809, he entered into an alliance with the British Government, by which, while retaining independent jurisdiction within his own borders, he acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government. In 1833 the Nuwab Relations of that State with the British Government. consented to modify the tolls on the River Sutlej, and in return for this concession, and as a reward for his general good conduct during the first expedition to Cabul, he received the gift of Subzulkote and Bumbara, two Districts which were taken from the Ameers of Scinde.

39. During the second Seikh War also Bhawul Khan rendered important assistance at the requisition of the British Services of Nuwab Bhawul Khan. Resident at Lahore: the chief placed nearly the whole of his military force at our disposal. These troops, under the direction of Major Lake, joined Major Edwardes on his advance from across the Indus towards Mooltan, shared the fatigues and dangers of all the operations against Moolraj previous to the arrival of the British force on the scene of action, and continued to render useful service until the close of the War.

40. In return for these services, the British Government granted him a pension of £10,000 per annum for life. Previous to his last illness, Bhawul Khan expressed his desire that his third son, Saadut Khan, should succeed to the chiefship; and as it was understood that his subjects acquiesced in his wishes, Saadut Khan was recognized and received by the Governor General at an interview at Mooltan, at the close of 1849, as the heir apparent of Bhawulpoor.

41. On the Nuwab's death Saadut Khan peacefully succeeded to the chiefship, and in due time received the usual khilut of investiture from the Governor General in Saadut Khan, his son and successor. Council; but he soon evinced his unfitness for the duties and responsibilities of his position.

42. The dominant clan in Bhawulpoor is known as that of the "Daodputras," of which the Nuwab was the head. They call themselves descendants of Abbas, the uncle of the prophet Mahomed. They are however believed to have been a family The Daodputras.

of low origin in Rajpootana, from whence they emigrated and settled in the waste lands of Jysulmeer and Bicaneer.

43. Their Government originally was that of an oligarchy, or confederacy of petty chiefs, each governing the population of his own lands, independent of any general control, but all uniting against common danger. Bhawul Khan and his father gradually subverted the primitive constitution and made themselves supreme. The clan, however, continued to possess some indirect power from the circumstance that they furnished all the warriors of the country. They held their lands on a light taxation, subject to such service. As a counterpoise to their power, it had been the policy of Bhawul Khan to keep up a considerable body of mercenary soldiers belonging to the warlike Belooch and Puthan races of the adjacent countries.

44. Hajee Khan was the eldest son of the deceased Nuwab, and a Daodputra by both father and mother, whereas Saadut Khan was the son of a woman of menial condition and not belonging to the clan. The Daodputras, though they had acquiesced in the succession of Saadut Khan, early displayed some indignation on the subject, which was heightened by the harsh treatment which the elder brother experienced. While incarcerated in a neighbouring fort, Akul Khan, the maternal uncle of Hajee Khan, and a man of character and influence in the tribe, observing the general feeling of discontent, collected a few followers, surprised the garrison of the fort, and carried off his nephew in triumph.

45. The release of Hajee Khan was no sooner publicly known than the Daodputras crowded to his standard. Many of the old servants of the State, who had been disgusted with the youthful insolence of the new Nuwab, followed their example, and Saadut Khan allowed the precious moments to pass by when he might have hoped, at the head of the veteran and warlike mercenaries of the State, to crush the rebellion. Even when he did resolve to act, his troops were sent forward to fight, while he retired with his family to the ancestral stronghold of Deerawur, situated in the desert.

46. The consequences which were anticipated naturally followed. The bulk of the troops went over to the enemy, and those who were staunch in their allegiance were

overpowered. The enemy then advanced on Deerawur, the garrison of which made no resistance, and the unfortunate Nuwab was compelled to throw himself on the mercy of his exasperated rival.

47. At this stage of the proceedings the Governor General in Council authorized our mediation between the two brothers. British mediation between the brothers. Mr. Edgeworth, the Commissioner of Mooltan, was deputed to Bhawulpoor with instructions to negotiate for the release of the dethroned prince, on the conditions that he should relinquish all claim on his own part, and that of his descendants, to the chiefship of Bhawulpoor; that he should bind himself never to return to the country, or hold communication with its people. These terms being formally assented to, Hajee Khan bound himself to allow the dethroned prince a monthly pension of 1,600 Rupees, half of which was to descend to his male issue. Saadut Khan was then made over to the Commissioner, whom he accompanied to Mooltan, and thence proceeded to Lahore, which was fixed on as his future residence.

48. The agreement between the brothers was subsequently approved by Government, who guaranteed Hajee Khan's adherence to his engagements. The successful chief was subsequently recognized by the Governor General in Council, and received a khillut of investiture, while his brother, Saadut Khan, forgetting his solemn promises, no longer also remembering the condition from which our interference rescued him, after a few months aspired to the recovery of his power, stimulated by the reports of the unpopularity of the reigning Nuwab. Saadut Khan had the effrontery to solicit the interference of our Government, and to admit that he was in correspondence with a body of influential malcontents. He was therefore placed under arrest in the fort of Lahore, and informed that he would not be released until the Government was satisfied that he would not engage in any enterprise against his brother which might embroil the public tranquillity.

49. In February 1853 the Buttunees, a tribe who occupy that part of the Hills on the frontier adjacent to Tâk in the Dehra Ismael Khan District, attacked and plundered two British villages, in revenge for the death of a brother of one of their chiefs, slain by our Police in a predatory excursion. But the seizure of a party belonging to the tribe, and the punishment which shortly afterwards fell on the Sheoranees and Kusranees, induced them to make terms and to refrain from further aggression.

50. The Bozdar tribe renewed their raids in 1852 and 1853. Up to May of that year, 42 cases of cattle-lifting were committed by them, but in nearly all instances the property was recovered, or compensation obtained from their chief, Dost Mahomed Khan, who receives an annual allowance from the British Government. In former days this chief commanded the obedience of the tribe, but of late years from increasing age has become unequal to the control of his clansmen. He has since died and has been succeeded by his son. His nephew is a man of bad character and possesses considerable influence with a section of the clan, and it is generally believed that he instigates and protects the Bozdar marauders, who infest the border.

51. In March 1853 the expedition against the Sheoranees, which had been so long contemplated, took place. A force of some 2,400 men, under Brigadier Hodgson, entered their country, * remained there three days, and destroyed their chief place, Koteli, where all their plunder was hoarded, besides many other villages all of which were more or less fortified, and then returned. A few days after the punishment of the Sheoranees, a force of about 800 men entered the Kusranee Hills and inflicted on this tribe considerable damage. In neither of these expeditions did our troops suffer from the attacks of the Hill-men, and subsequently not only have both the tribes who underwent castigation refrained from attempting to plunder the border, but also the neighbouring Bozdars and Buttunees have followed their example.

Expedition against the Sheoranees and Kusranees.

	European Com- missioned and Warrant Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commission- ed Officers.	Rank and File.
Staff,.....	2	0	0	0
1st Punjab Infantry,	3	7	46	365
6th Police Battn.,..	1	13	48	363
4th Punjab Levy,.,	0	2	2	30
Total,.....	6	22	96	758

52. These several expeditions against the Omerzye Wuzceerees, Sheoranees and Kusranees have inspired all the Hill tribes on the Derajat Frontier with a wholesome

Good effects of such expeditions.

* By the Beta Pass.

terror, and have had a marked effect on the general tranquillity and security of the country.

53. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson, C. B., the Commissioner of Peshawur, was assassinated in September 1853. He was an Officer of well-known ability and reputation. The wound he received proved mortal on the fourth day.

Assassination of Colonel Mackeson, Commissioner of Peshawur.

54. Ameer Dost Mahomed, of Cabul, Saadut Khan, Chief of Lalpoora, and the Akhoonzada or religious leader of Swat were all severally accused of having instigated this foul deed. But though plausible arguments might be adduced for suspecting all or any of

Suspicious fall on the Ameer of Cabul, the Chief of Lalpoora, and the Akhoonzada of Swat.

these chiefs, no evidence worthy of credence was forthcoming against them. The assassin was an inhabitant of Koner, * a fief of the Cabul Government, West of the Khybur. He was a shoemaker by trade, but had studied the Koran and appeared to have worked himself up into a state of religious frenzy, zealous for the destruction of infidels. When first apprehended, he denied having had any instigators or associates, and repeated the denial on the scaffold.

Execution of the assassin.

55. In September of this year it was finally resolved to canton the Guide Corps, as a permanent arrangement, at Hoti-Murdan, a central position in Eusufzye. A fortified cantonment, capable of being defended by a small detachment of troops, has been sanctioned, and is now nearly completed. From Hoti-Murdan the warlike capricious and bigotted population can be readily controlled. The rebellious will be overawed and the Frontier defended. The Officer commanding the Guide Corps being invested with civil power within this District, his presence in a central position is essential to its effective and popular administration.

1853.

Guide Corps cantoned at Hoti-Murdan in Eusufzye.

56. In 1853 the Afreedees of the Kohat and Jewakee Passes were particularly troublesome. During the two previous years the British Government had not been at actual war with them. The Afreedees of the Kohat Pass, while pretending to serve us, while receiving our money, never ceased to rob and plunder where opportunity offered. Their villages

Afreedees of the Kohat and Jewakee Passes prove troublesome.

* Koner adjoins Jellalabad.

were asylums for outlaws of our territory, who would from time to time seize occasions to sally forth for murder and pillage.

57. The first arrangement with the Afreedees of the Kohat Pass bears date the 29th of April 1849. By it, in consideration of a payment of 3,000 Rupees to the Mulliks or chiefs, and 2,700 per annum as the pay of 45 matchlock-men, the Afreedees bound themselves to keep the Pass open, to protect the road through the defile, and secure travellers and traders from molestation. They were to be responsible for the value of all property carried off, and to furnish security in the shape of a given number of hostages. This engagement was almost immediately broken. In the month of February 1850 the party of Sappers and Miners, making the road in British territory in the lands of the Bungush Puthans of the Kohat District, was cut up. This outrage was followed by the attack on the four Afreedee villages in the Pass,* under the direction of the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier. Nothing was effected afterwards in the way of an amicable arrangement until the following June, when Lieutenant Lumsden made a second engagement with the Afreedee Mulliks. This was also almost immediately broken. In November 1850 the sums allowed for the security of the Pass were greatly increased. Rehmut Khan, an Orukzye chief, received a personal allowance of 2,000 Rupees per annum, and 6,000 Rupees for the pay of 100 men to be kept as guards on the "Kothul," or crest of the ridge, and the Afreedees got their old grants for the remainder of the defile. The payments thus aggregated 13,700 Rupees per annum.

58. From the time that Rehmut Khan Orukzye was admitted to share in the arrangements for the Kohat Pass, a continual quarrel was carried on between him and the Afreedee Mulliks. They asserted that he made away with a portion of their share of the allowance, and vehemently urged that he should be set aside; and the sum total allowed for the whole Pass should be paid to them. This being refused, and it being found impossible to reconcile their conflicting interests, the struggle continued,—each party upbraiding the other as the authors of those crimes and outrages which from time to time occurred.

* Akhor, Zurgom Khyl, Sherukhee, and Booster Khyl.

59. At last the Afreedees suddenly assembled their men, and fell on Rehmut Khan's guards in two posts just under the Kothul on the Kohat side. Instead of 100 men being present ready for service, they were not probably 20. These were expelled, and the towers destroyed. Matters continued in this state until the close of the year. Colonel Mackeson, the Commissioner of Peshawur, had endeavoured to mature certain arrangements for the care of the defile, independent of the Afreedees, but his sad fate deranged the plan.

60. On the arrival of the Chief Commissioner at Peshawur in November, the Hussun Kheyl Afreedees, who inhabit and hold the Kohat defile, were summoned to Peshawur, when they offered to engage for the security of the road on the aggregate allowances, but refused to have anything to do with Rehmut Khan. It was impossible, therefore, to include that chief in any arrangement; and indeed his conduct had proved that no reliance could be placed on him. For the sake of making a larger profit he did not keep up more than one-fifth the stipulated force required for the "Kothul," and he had exasperated the Afreedees beyond measure. It would, on the other hand, have been in the last degree impolitic to have allowed the Afreedees to gain by their flagrant violation of their contracts, and, as they refused to engage for the whole Pass on their former allowances, it became necessary to make other arrangements.

61. The tribe of Bungush Puthans, who form the bulk of the inhabitants of the Kohat Valley, had always asserted their right to the "Kothul," or crest of the ridge, the key of the Kohat Pass, as a part of their ancient boundaries. They asserted that in olden times they had received an allowance for guarding it from the Mahomedan Emperors; and they had viewed the usurpation of Rehmut Khan, chief of a distant clan, as an injury and indignity.

62. These Puthans now came forward, and asked to be allowed the responsibility of that portion of the Pass from the Kohat side to the top of the "Kothul," on the emoluments enjoyed by Rehmut Khan. Their offer was accepted, and, as the Afreedees refused to accept their old allowances for their portion of the defile, or indeed to enter into any engage-

His men are driven from their posts by the Afreedees.

1853.

New arrangements with the Afreedees considered.

Bungush Puthans claim the "Kothul," or ridge of the Kohat Pass.

They offer to engage for its security.

ments if the "Kothul" was made over to the Bungush Puthans, it was resolved to establish a blockade, and to debar the Afreedees from entering the Kohat and Peshawur Valleys.

63. The Afreedees of the Hussun Kheyl are great traders. They are the chief carriers of salt for the Peshawur market, and are also extensively engaged in supplying the wood used for household purposes. They also cultivate lands outside the Pass in the Peshawur Valley. They do not possess the means of subsistence if confined within their own defile. These circumstances had always been well known, and various attempts had been made to place an embargo on the Afreedees, with, however, but incomplete success. It was now clearly perceived that, with the Bungush Puthans opposed to them on the Kohat side, they could be effectively blockaded on that quarter and debarred from access to the salt mines of that district. Towards Peshawur, on the other hand, a more friendly feeling existed between them and their Momund neighbours: indeed, a close connexion was generally supposed to subsist between the two tribes. An arrangement for blockade on that side therefore was more difficult, though by no means impracticable.

64. It had for some time been resolved to erect a fortified post in the Peshawur Valley, at or near the mouth of the Kohat defile. This design was at once carried out; a force moved from Peshawur, the site was selected, and the building commenced. The post is situated not far from the village of Bazeed Kheyl, and about three miles from the Pass. It could not be placed nearer in consequence of a deficiency of water. Its position is extremely well chosen, enabling us to blockade the Hussun Kheyl Afreedees at pleasure, and it commands the lands which they formerly cultivated, and observes the Jawakee Pass to a certain extent also. It is connected with another but smaller post opposite the Jawakee Pass by a few small police towers.

65. While these arrangements were proceeding and the force was lying at Bazeed Kheyl, the Bungush Puthans assembled in strength, occupied the "Kothul" in the Kohat defile, and commenced strengthening the position by building towers of loose stones. On the second day the Afreedees, who had been attentively observing these

Mercantile habits of the Afreedees.

Means of blockading their trade.

Fort near the mouth of the Kohat Pass.

The Bungush Puthans occupy the "Kothul," and are driven off by the Afreedees.

arrangements, suddenly made an attack with 700 or 800 men from their own side, where the ridge is not very precipitous. They completely surprised the Puthans and drove them off the "Kothul." In this affair several Mulliks of the Puthans, one of whom possessed great influence, were killed, and Captain Coke, who was present with four orderlies, was slightly wounded. The Afreedees also lost a Mullik and some men.

66. On this check the Puthans entered into engagements with a section of the Jawakee Afreedees, the Sepahs and Bezotees, tribes whose lands adjoin the Kohat defile, and agreed to share the charge of the "Kothul" and the allowances with them.* The confederacy, after some negotiations, induced the Afreedees of the Pass to withdraw their men from the "Kothul," and quietly took possession of it, where they have built towers which they have ever since occupied. On the other hand, we have completed the road from the Kohat side up to the crest of the ridge, which is now passable for guns.

67. Such was the state of the Kohat Pass question at the end of the last year. But it may be added, that in June last, ^{Pass temporarily closed in June 1853.} in consequence of quarrels among the Afreedees themselves, the Pass was shut for nearly one month by our authorities. An Afreedee Mullik had debauched the betrothed wife of one of his clan, which led to the murder of the seducer and again to other consecutive murders. This again led to a feud between the inhabitants of the different villages. Several robberies were then committed with the view of bringing the Afreedees of Akhora, at the mouth of the Pass, into disgrace with us.

68. The heads of the confederacy inquired into the merits of the dispute and ascertained the guilty parties. But the Heads of the Afreedee confederacy punish the Boostee Kheyl people. the evil-doers were shielded by the whole village of Boostee Kheyl, the strongest in the defile. The

* The Government allowance of Rs. 13,700 is thus distributed :—

[illegible]

association therefore attacked and destroyed this place with their own men, and finally reduced the offenders to sue for pardon, forced them to pay the whole value of the property carried off, and mulcted them to the amount of the expenses which the Government had incurred in seizing a number of people and cattle belonging to the Afreedees of the Pass. On this occasion the Afreedees of Boostee Kheyl sent their women and children on an embassy to the confederacy to obtain forgiveness, an act, which among Puthans is considered as tantamount to entire submission.

69. It is but just to record that these gratifying results were brought about by the influence which Captain Coke, the Officer in charge of Kohat, has obtained by a rare combination of firmness, energy, conciliation and knowledge of the character of the wild and fierce races with whom he has had to deal.

Successful exertions of
Captain Coke at Kohat.

70. While endeavours were being made to reduce the Afreedees of the Kohat Pass to something like systematic adherence to their engagements, it was resolved to punish those of Boree. These Afreedees hold a strong position in the Jawakee Pass, about twelve miles South of the Kohat defile.

The Boree Afreedees.

71. The Afreedees of the Jawakee Pass are as warlike and more numerous than those of the Kohat Pass, and the position of some of their villages, like Boree and Janekor, more formidable. The Afreedees are divided into two sections, those of the Jawakee clan whose villages and lands adjoin Kohat, and who are the Afreedees who lately leagued with the Bungush Puthans to hold the Kohat "Kothul." The rest of the Afreedees of the Jawakee Pass live on the Peshawur side of the defile, and belong to the same clan as those of the Kohat Pass.

The Afreedees of the
Jawakee Pass.

72. All the Afreedees of the Jawakee Pass are extensively engaged in the salt trade, and those on the Peshawur side cultivate lands in the valley. The Jawakee Afreedees, some two years ago, entered into relations with Captain Coke, and have on the whole adhered with tolerable fidelity to their engagements. But the Afreedees of the Hussun Kheyl clan; and more particularly those residing in the Boree villages, were systematic robbers and murderers. All their villages however, except Boree, are comparatively open to attack; they are all strongly placed in the rugged, broken ground at the foot of the Hill. Boree lies in a little valley beyond

Situation of the Hussun
Kheyl villages.

Strong position of the Boree village.

the first range, below several spurs of uncommon steepness to which on a moment's warning they can retire. The second range is also higher, more

abrupt and rugged than the first, and of immense extent.

73. The Mulliks of all the Hussun Kheyl villages in the Jawakee Pass came into camp at Bazeed Kheyl, and with the exception of those of Boree entered into solemn engagements,—*first*, that neither they nor any individuals living in their villages would, for the future, commit crime in British territory; *secondly*, that they should refuse a passage through their lands to plunderers coming into British territory, or to criminals flying therefrom; *thirdly*, that they should not afford, for the future, an asylum to criminals and outlaws flying from justice. In return, they were to enjoy the permission which had been lately withheld of trading and cultivating in British territory.

These terms being duly subscribed to, the Mulliks were dismissed with some small presents, and their people and property, which had been seized, were ordered to be released.

74. The Boree Afreedees had for some time kept up a regular body of mounted men to facilitate their plundering expeditions. They had in every respect made themselves more obnoxious than those of the rest of the Pass.

They were in the habit of carrying off people, whom they refused to release without the payment of considerable ransoms; and at this

very time had actually an unfortunate Hindoo in their hands, whom they had seized. As they expressed a desire to negotiate also, they were told that they must release him, give up the horses of their mounted robbers, and make compensation for all crimes which had been perpetrated by their people, within a specific period. This they refused and were accordingly dismissed. A few days afterwards a force of 1,500 men left camp before day-break and marched to attack Boree. The troops crossed the outer range without opposition, crossed the valley, and attacked their fortified villages, drove

the Afreedees from the second range, and destroyed everything which fell into our hands. In this affair the Boree people suffered considerable losses; some of their most noted desperadoes were killed; but the great advantage derived from the expedition was that it destroyed the reputation of impregnability which

Character of the Boree Afreedees.

Their misdeeds.

Their chastisement.

had hitherto attached to Boree. To use an expression of the Puthans of the border, its "purdah" (curtain) had been destroyed. We now understand the exact position and resources of these Afreedees, and can at any time attack them with still greater advantage than before.

75. During this expedition a circumstance occurred worthy of record.

Fidelity of the Hussun
Kheylees during the Bo-
ree expedition.

A number of the Afreedee Mulliks of the villages, with whom engagements had but a few days previously been made, accompanied the troops and proved useful in various ways, and especially in retiring from Boree. During the attack many hundreds of the inhabitants of these villages posted themselves on a strong position above the defile, by which the troops were to leave the valley to emerge from the lower range into the Plain. A reserve of two companies held the heights on the other side of the defile. These Afreedees not only in no way attempted to aid the men of Boree, but on the contrary furnished with alacrity water, which was extremely scarce, to the troops, and, on being required, fell back to a considerable distance. The Mulliks of these Afreedees were subsequently presented with small presents and written acknowledgments of their good behaviour by the Chief Commissioner.

76. The Afreedees of these Hills are indeed an extraordinary race,

General character of
the Afreedee tribe.

with virtues and vices almost of an antagonistic character. They are frank, hospitable, brave and high-spirited, faithful to each other, and usually true to engagements which they make with a stranger who takes refuge with them. On the other hand, they are cruel, indifferent to the shedding of blood, even on slight occasions, faithless to public engagements, avaricious, and sensual.

77. The only other event of political importance worthy of record,

Emeute near Rawul
Pindee in 1853.

which occurred during the three years under review, was the petty emeute near Rawul Pindee in the last week of September 1853, which happened in this wise. The sudden attack on the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson was succeeded by an excitement, in some degree approaching to a panic, on the part of a section of the European community at Peshawur. It was imagined that the Mahomedan population of the valley was about to rise, and that the adjacent Hill tribes awaited but that signal to pour down in support. This feeling of alarm was further increased by the circumstance that the autumn of 1853 had proved extremely unhealthy in the valley, and that upwards of 3,000 of the native troops were

prostrated by sickness. It was accordingly deemed expedient by the Peshawur authorities to order up the largest portion of the troops from Rawul Pindee.

78. Among the population which inhabit the strong country at the foot of the belt of low hills which run from the Indus to the Jhelum, parallel with the mountains behind them, is an interesting race called the "Gukkurs." Tradition asserts that many hundred years ago they were the lords paramount in this part of the country. They claim affinity to the royal house of Timour, and until about thirty years ago held considerable possessions in the upper portion of the Scinde-
 The Gukkurs. and high spirit. Saugor Doab. They are high spirited, brave and hardy, but despise all peaceful or industrial occupations. They consider that they have a prescriptive right to live on the labors of others, and that any other occupations but those of war and the chase are unworthy of a race of their ancient and noble lineage.

79. It is said that there are as many as a thousand families of Gukkurs in the Salt Range, scattered all along the foot of the low hills. Among them was a decayed family, the head of which bore the title of Raja. The male members of mature age were a
 The Raja of Mandla and his son Nadir Khan. father and son; the former had become an old man, but the son was in the prime of life. Both had been noted freebooters and given the Seikhs much trouble; they had originally held estates of considerable value which the Seikhs confiscated; and, after an ineffectual resistance of some years, they had settled down and taken service in the irregular force. Their career had been one full of vicissitude, at one time in arms plundering the country, at another serving in the field, at another in prison.
 The vicissitudes of their career.

80. During the first Sikh War the father and son took the opportunity to retire to the glens and fastnesses in the low hills, from whence they carried on a kind of gûerilla war; but, when Major Abbott assumed charge of Huzara, they came in to him and were rewarded with a jageer of 24,000 Rupees per annum. At the time of the insurrection, they resided in Mandla, about eighteen miles from Rawul Pindee, not far from the road which leads to the new hill station of Murree.
 They obtain a jageer.

81. The old Raja Shahwullee had of late years married a young wife, by whom he had a family. This led to domestic quarrels between him and his eldest son Nadir Khan, a soldier of some character and spirit. He insisted, in consequence, on a division of the jageers; and though, strictly speaking, he had no claim to any separate share during his father's life, under the peculiar circumstances of the case was allowed something less than one-half. This, however, did not satisfy Nadir Khan, who desired to have the share which his father retained, and his failure to effect this object led him to engage in an attempt at an insurrection.

And dispute about their respective shares in it.
The son tries to raise an insurrection.

82. At this time, and for some months previously, a faqueer had been wandering about the Salt Range, who laid claims to peculiar sanctity. Among other attributes he was supposed to be able to feed the people, who attended on him, in a miraculous manner. This impostor conceived the idea of personating Peshora Singh,* son of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, who perished in the Fort of Attock some years ago. A follower of the faqueer, who had formerly been a servant of Peshora Singh, contributed to the general delusion by pointing out various marks on the faqueer's person, which, it was said, were well known to have been peculiar to Peshora Singh.

83. Nadir Khan entered into communication with this impostor, and with them was joined Jaffir Khan, a brave man, but a desperate ruffian and murderer, whose right arm had been amputated by a judicial sentence under Seikh rule. It was supposed to have been the intention of this triumvirate to raise all the followers they could manage, and simultaneously attack the Rawul Pindee cantonment and the little hill station of Murree.

84. Their designs, however, transpired, the faqueer decamped, was followed, and some of his adherents seized. He escaped into Maharaja Golab Singh's territory, but was there identified by a party sent in search of him, to whom he

* Peshora Singh was treacherously seized by Sirdar Chutter Singh, at the instigation of the Maharancee, in 1845, and subsequently murdered in Attock by the well-known Futtch Khan Tuwanch. When the latter was obliged to surrender the Fort of Bunnoo in 1848 to the Seikh insurgents, and asked for quarter, the reply of the soldiers was "Remember Peshora Singh," and a volley of musquetry.

was given up by Raja Jowahir Singh. Jaffir Khan Golera came in and attempted to clear himself, but was placed under arrest.

85. A Sikh sirdar, a well-known and faithful adherent of the British Government, had been sent to Mandla with a message to Nadir Khan, with assurances of safety and pardon if he would at once come in. But the sirdar was seized, plundered and treated with contumely. Nadir Khan, hearing that a small detachment of troops with the Commissioner of the Jhelum Division was moving on Mandla, left his village and made for the heights of the adjacent range, where he hoped for aid from the hill-men, with whom he was connected by marriage and old associations. He was at once followed by the troops, his adherents repeatedly fired on their pursuers, but the rebel chief was eventually captured.

86. In this affair Mr. E. Thornton, the Commissioner of the Division, acted with much energy, promptitude, and determination, and it was mainly owing to his good management and local influence that the hill-men did not join the insurgents, but were induced to seize and deliver up Nadir Khan. Sirdar Nehal Singh was also rescued by the men of a village who, hearing that a Government Officer was being carried through their lands as a prisoner, and fearing that they would afterwards be called to account, stopped the escort and released the sirdar, whom they subsequently carried in safety to the Commissioner.

87. The ringleaders were all placed on their trial without delay, and those who had taken the most prominent part in the insurrection were severely punished. Nadir Khan and one follower were hanged, and eight others sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, varying from six to fourteen years. The faqueer, who turned out to be a Jât of Jugadri, who had many years ago adopted the life of a religious mendicant, was transported for life; and Jaffir Khan Golera died in prison; all the other parties concerned in the plot were pardoned, and those individuals who rendered good service were handsomely rewarded.

88. The result of this attempt only served to show how great and favorable a change had taken place, imperceptibly, during the past five years, in the habits, prejudices and feelings of the people of these Hills.

89. The regular force allotted for the Peshawur Valley had hitherto been two regiments of European Infantry, five of Native Infantry, three regiments of Cavalry, twenty-four field-pieces, and reserve Artillery. Government, though deeming this force ample for all probable contingencies, in consequence of the alarm which had followed Colonel Mackeson's assassination, resolved to increase the troops by one regiment of European Infantry, two of Native Infantry, one of them Irregulars, and one of Irregular Cavalry. This will add a full Brigade to the force, and increase it to—

Description of the force.	European Infantry,	2,500
	Native Infantry,... ..	10,500
	Cavalry,	2,000
	Field Guns,... ..	24
	Heavy Guns, ... ..	...
	Mountain Train,... ..	12
	European Artillery,	400

—giving an aggregate of 2,900 European Soldiers, 12,500 Natives, and 36 guns, exclusive of the heavy train.

90. A whole regiment of Native Infantry has also been allowed for the Fort of Attock, and a regiment of Irregular Cavalry cantoned at Shumshabad, six miles from it. Thus an additional force of full 5,300 has been added to the Peshawur Frontier, all of which has been taken from the interior of the country without the slightest inconvenience. There can be no question of the wisdom of these arrangements; so long as the Frontier is secure, all will go on well internally; but any danger, or even alarm, along the border acts on the minds of the European and Native public, and has a manifest tendency to produce mischievous results.

Section II.

MILITARY.

91. IN this section will be described the changes and improvements which were effected during 1851, 1852, 1853, in the military defences of that portion of the Frontier under the care of the local Administration.

92. That portion of the Frontier the protection of which is entrusted to the Chief Commissioner may be divided into three sections,—the first, which extends from the confines of Scinde to the Kohat Pass, a length of full 500 miles; the second, that of Eusufzye, from near Tungi in Hushtnuggur round to Kubbul on the Indus, equal to 100 more; the third, from Torbeila on the left side of that river, by Khaghan, to the right bank of the Jhelum, which is at least 200 miles. Thus the whole of the Western or North-western Frontier, 800 miles in extent, with the exception of that portion in front of the Khybur, is guarded by troops under the orders of the local or civil Administration.

93. The military and organized Police force available for the protection of the border, as above described, amounts to 15,334 men. These troops have been distributed with due regard to the peculiar features of the country, the past history and present character of the people themselves, the conduct and resources of the independent border tribes, and the facilities or otherwise of support from the regular troops in the Punjab.

94. The great bulk of the force is stationed in the Kohat District and the Derajat, as being generally distant from support, with wide rivers and difficult defiles intervening. Kohat itself is indeed but little more than forty miles from the large military cantonment at Peshawur, but between them lies the celebrated defile of the former name.

95. There are two other Passes from which Kohat can be relieved by the regular army, the one through Khuttuck, the other lower down the Indus, by Khooshalghur. The first is a very difficult one; it has lately been carefully surveyed, and will, it is to be hoped, be hereafter made practicable for guns. It is now the line by which the Kohat salt trade is carried on by the Khuttucks. But the Khooshalghur route is the true line of communication with Kohat. Between it and Rawul Pindee the distance does not exceed 100 miles. The whole road on the right bank of the Indus, including the well-known Sheikh Ullee defile, has been for some time opened, and is practicable for guns during all seasons of the year. The remainder of the road, from the left bank of the Indus to Rawul Pindee, is now being made. When it is completed, and a swing-bridge established at Khooshalghur, where the Indus is

narrow and the banks high and rocky, Kohat might be reached by troops on the third day from Rawul Pindee. This is of great importance: Kohat being surrounded by warlike and predatory tribes, possessing itself a fierce and fanatic population, and being the route from Cabul by the Hungoo and Khoorrum Valleys.

96. The nearest supports to the Derajat are the Brigade at Mooltan
 Nearest supports to for the South, and that at Rawul Pindee for the the Derajat. Northern part. Between it and Mooltan are two broad rivers, the Chenab and Indus, and upwards of forty miles of road, mostly of a sandy character, liable to frequent inundation in many parts. Between the Derajat and Rawul Pindee the distance exceeds 200 miles, with one river to cross. This part of the Frontier, being thus to a considerable extent isolated, requires to be held in considerable strength.

97. Eusufzye is sufficiently protected by the Guide Corps, which has
 Eusufzye protected by been lately located in a defensible cantonment in the Guide Corps. a central position at Hoti-Murdan. It is within two forced marches of Peshawur, but the Cabul River, which is not fordable, intervenes.

98. The Northern Frontier, except where it borders the Indus, is
 Northern division of comparatively secure. At this point it is, doubt- Frontier how far secure. less, exposed to raids from wild and warlike races: but the country is, in its rugged and mountainous nature, a source of strength, and the Cis-Indus tribes are well able to defend themselves from without, and there is little to bring them in collision with the British power. Along the rest of the border there is still less to guard against. We have nothing to apprehend from Maharaja Golab Singh and his people; but the whole of Huzara is difficult ground, which might prove dangerous from the character and past history of its inhabitants.

99. During 1851 various arrangements for the more complete defence
 Camel Corps placed of the Frontier were effected. The Camel Corps, which had been for some time stationed in the under the Brigadier com- Derajat, was placed under the control of the Brig- manding in the Derajat. adier commanding in that quarter. The Frontier
 1851. was further strengthened by the addition to Kohat Force added to Kohat. of another corps of Irregular Infantry, and a company of Native Artillery of the line.

100. It was further decided that all the principal Frontier forts in the Derajat should have a regular armament and be provisioned. The 1st Seikh Local Infantry took the place in Huzara of the 3rd Punjab Corps, ordered to Kohat.

Derajat forts armed and provisioned.

101. In 1852 it was considered desirable to add another corps to Huzara, and accordingly the 3rd Seikh Local Infantry were transferred from the Trans-Sutlej States. The cantonment at Barookote also having proved unhealthy, the 1st Seikhs were removed, and in the following year the place was abandoned.

3rd Seikh Local Infantry sent to Huzara.

1852.

Barookote Cantonment abandoned.

102. In May of this year the Board were able to reinforce Sir Colin Campbell by a regiment and a half of Infantry, and a wing of Cavalry from Kohat for service in Ranazyce. This force marched through the Kohat defile, and were present in the different operations against Ranazyce and its Swat allies during the month of June.

Portion of Kohat force reinforce Sir C. Campbell in Ranazyce.

103. In October 1852 it was resolved that the battery at Asnee should furnish two guns for Dehra Ghazee Khan, and that the one at Bunnoo should supply two guns for Dehra Ismael Khan: the latter to remain during the cold weather only.

Two guns from Asnee placed at Dehra Ghazee Khan, & two from Bunnoo at Dehra Ismael Khan.

104. During this year, troops being required for service in Burmah, the 4th Seikh Local Corps, which had been originally raised for the civil duties of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej territories, and which had subsequently become general service regiments, volunteered for employment in Burmah. One of them* was accordingly ordered down, and distinguished itself on several occasions under the commandant, Major Armstrong.

4th Seikh Locals volunteer for Burmah.

1852.

105. In the interior of the country the dismantling of forts not required for public purposes was completed. It was decided to keep up those of Kangra and Noorpoor, and to improve their defences and garrison them with regular troops. The Fortress of Kangra is a stronghold of ancient renown, maintained with great care by the Mogul Emperors, as the key of the Kangra Hills, and subsequently known as the place of refuge for the Katooch

Forts at Noorpoor and Kangra maintained.

* The 4th Seikhs.

princes. The Fort of Noorpoor is important, as commanding the approaches to the Hills in that quarter, from the Ravee and Maharaja Golab Singh's country; Kotilah, midway between Kangra and Noorpoor, which had sustained a siege of several years against all the efforts of Runjeet Singh, was dismantled.

106. In consequence of the peaceful aspect of the country in 1852, it was resolved by Government no longer to keep up carriage for a moveable column at Jullundhur, and in the following year the moveable column for the Manjha Doab was reduced from 4,500 men and 14 guns to 2,400 men and 14 guns.

1853. 107. In May 1853 the 3rd Sikh Local Infantry, which had been a short time previously transferred to Huzara, evinced a disobedient and even mutinous spirit. The sepoy had been called on by their Commanding Officer to aid in the erection of their lines. The discontent, which was thus excited, not being met by judicious and decisive measures, spread among all ranks; and it became eventually necessary to appoint a court of inquiry, composed of selected Officers, to ascertain the state of the corps, and the circumstances connected with all the ill-feeling which existed. This duty was ably performed, and according to its recommendation two entire companies, and a number of Native Officers and men belonging to the other companies, were dismissed the Service. These measures, and the appointment of a new Commanding Officer, have proved completely effectual. The regiment, now commanded by Captain Robert Renny, is in excellent order, and has lately volunteered for service, wherever they may be required, in any quarter of the world.

Measures adopted in consequence. 108. In November 1852 the Supreme Government was pleased to add four mountain train guns to the Artillery of the Punjab Irregular Force. These guns are 3-pounders; and two are attached to the battery at Kohat, and two to that at Bunnoo. No additional establishments are required for these guns. The men of the batteries, as well as their animals, are trained for the extra work.

1853. 109. Under the sanction of Government a general relief in the Punjab Irregular Force, with the exception of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Infantry and Scinde Rifle

General relief of the Corps, was effected during the cold season of 1853-54. The Cavalry and Infantry moved from outpost to outpost by the Frontier roads of communication.

110. On a general review at this time of the military arrangements for the defence of the Southern portion of the Derajat it was considered that one regiment of Infantry, the force hitherto stationed in it, was not sufficient for its complete security. The Frontier line is here full 200 miles in extent. The border had been constantly threatened by the strong Hill tribes of the Murrees. In May 1853 a party of them attacked the foragers of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, killed a number of its grass-cutters and several troopers, and made good their retreat in safety to the Hills.

111. This part of the border was protected by two cantonments, one at Asnee, the other at Dehra Ghazee Khan, between which places the single corps of Infantry had been divided. The corps of Punjab Infantry was for the future placed at Dehra Ghazee Khan, and the duties of Asnee entrusted to a Police Battalion. This arrangement has afforded considerable relief to the troops engaged in a very arduous duty, and added materially to the defence of the Frontier.

112. In August 1853 Government finally resolved to convert the Scinde Camel Corps into a regiment of Local Infantry armed with rifles, and added it to the Punjab Irregular Force. As had been observed in the Board's Report, the Camel Corps lost much of its peculiar value in a confined border country like the Derajat, while its cost was excessive. By this change a considerable saving has been effected. Government have at last been in a position to reduce all the irregular levies except 336 foot-men. In place of the Camel Corps, it has added to the Frontier force a corps of Rifles and a Police Battalion, the two equal to 1,800 trained soldiers, and reduced the annual expenditure by Rupees 1,60,422 per annum.

113. The Camel Corps, when first raised for service in Scinde, was chiefly composed of volunteers from the Bombay Army. When, therefore, it was to be converted into a regiment of Infantry, these men received the option of returning to their former corps, if they should be unwilling to serve on the new terms. This alternative was accepted by a considerable number, but the ranks have been filled up by an efficient body of recruits, chiefly Punjabees and Trans-Indus Puthans. These races, it is well known, make excellent soldiers, peculiarly adapted both to the climate and to the style of warfare which prevails on the border.

114. A spirit of discontent was however unfortunately excited in the minds of a few men, in consequence of an ill-judged order of the Commanding Officer. A number of Non-commissioned Officers, among the Camel Drivers, had been refused their discharge, to which under the Government instructions they were clearly entitled, and had been compelled to serve in the ranks of the Rifles as privates. One of their number determined on revenge, and during the absence of Captain Bruce, the Commanding Officer at the Frontier out-posts, attempted to murder Lieutenant Moore, the Officer Second in Command. The assassin attacked his Officer at dead of night, as he lay asleep, inflicted on him several dangerous wounds, and shot dead one of the guard who seized him. This miscreant escaped a public execution by poisoning himself after being sentenced to death.

115. Since this unhappy event discharges have been freely given to all desirous of leaving the corps. A new Commanding Officer has been appointed, and a few Native Officers and men drafted from the 1st Punjab Regiment. It is anticipated that these measures will prove effectual, and that the Scinde Rifles will soon be found in as good order as any corps on the Frontier.

116. The irregular levies, who contributed so much to the protection of the Frontier during the first years after annexation, and the peaceable state of the border generally, were the *elite* of the force which Major Edwardes had enlisted and commanded during the last Seikh War. As the Punjab corps were raised, the irregular

levies were gradually reduced. The best men and Officers were drafted into the mounted Police, and all others who desired and were fit for service received facilities for enlisting in the new corps. In this way

* Leia,	1½	a large number were provided for ; 11½* troops
Khanghur,	1	of the mounted Police are composed entirely of
Dehra Ghazee Khan,	3	these men, and many are also to be found in the
Dehra Ismael Khan,	4	other battalions and troops. Those who had
Jhelum,	1	done especial service, or had been wounded
Mooltan,	1	during the war, received pensions and gratui-
	<u>11½</u>	ties on their discharge. There are now only 336 in temporary employ-

ment in the Bunnoo District. The reductions which were effected

Dehra Ghazee District,	Rs. 14,040	per an.	during 1853 in this force
Leia District,	2,769	"	were equal to Rupees
Khangurh District,	7,728	"	
Dehra Ismael Khan District, ..	2,52,021	"	2,71,374 per annum.

Total Rupees,	2,76,558	"	117. The repugnance at
Add Kohat District,	22,800	"	first entertained by the men
Total per Annum,	Rs. 2,99,358	"	of the irregular levies to
Deduct for 336 Levies still main-		"	wearing uniform, and to
tained in Dehra Ismael Khan, ..	27,984	"	any measure of discipline,
Saving per Annum,	Rs. 2,71,374		no longer exists. Regular

and liberal pay, and considerate but firm treatment by their European

Repugnance to wear uniform. Officers, have rendered them fully aware of their real interests and the solid advantages of the ser-

vice. At Dehra Ghazee Khan the Police Horse, composed of these levies, at first declined with one voice to serve, if required to dress in uniform. It being explained, however, that the only requirement was that they should be clad alike, and that they might select the

How overcome. color and style of dress, all difficulties vanished, and the service is now eagerly sought for by men of the best classes on the border.

118. During 1853 the works connected with the Forts of Kohat, Bahadoor Kheyl and Bunnoo, made considerable progress under the direction of the Engineer

Works completed at the Forts of Kohat, Bunnoo, Bahadoor Kheyl and Akalgarh.

Officers, Lieutenants Garnett and Cadell. All the forts except Kohat are now close on completion. The foundations of the Kohat Fort proved

unsound, which has added considerably to the labor and expense of its erection. The defences of the Fort of Akalgarh were greatly improved,

and completed by the late Captain Fitzgerald shortly before that Officer was forced by ill health to leave the Frontier. His death has been a great public loss.

119. The Frontier out-posts from Dubbra, in the Dehra Ismael Khan District, to the confines of Scinde have all been finished, and afford considerable security against the Hill robbers. These defensive measures and the success of the operations against the Omerzye Wuzerees, Sheoranees and Kusranees, described in the political section of this Report, have done much to maintain the peace of the Frontier. It may however be confidently predicted that from time to time Government will be compelled to enter the Hills in force, and punish such tribes as may ravage the border villages. The Murrees and Mahsood Wuzerees are, at present, the tribes who appear most likely to require chastisement.

120. With the view of enabling Officers to obtain early and correct information of the gatherings or movements of the Hill tribes, Government, in January 1852, sanctioned an expenditure, at the several Frontier stations, not exceeding 50 Rupees per mensem, for those objects. This measure, added to the readiness with which the villagers of the Plains call for aid against marauders, has proved of much service and enabled our troops to baffle their attempts on many occasions.

121. In January 1853 Government was pleased to assent to the suggestion of the local authorities for a change in the color of the uniform of the Punjab Infantry. Drab has been substituted for scarlet, as better suited for troops constantly engaged in Frontier skirmishes. It is the color worn by the Guide Corps ; and so nearly does it resemble the face of the country, both hill and dale, that men in this dress are scarcely distinguishable at a distance of a hundred and fifty yards.

122. On a representation to Government on the subject of recruiting for the Punjab Irregular Force it was ruled, that Recruits from the Punjab preferred. for the future selections should, as far as possible, be restricted to the inhabitants of the Punjab and adjacent countries. Experience had proved that the climate of the Derajat is not congenial to the constitution of the men of Hindoostan, who generally fill the ranks of the regular Army. The distance also of their homes rendered

it very difficult to grant them adequate furlough with due regard to the requirements of the Service.

123. The description of fire-arm best adapted for the Infantry soldier of the Frontier has attracted considerable attention. The opinions of the most experienced military men connected with the Administration, or holding commands in the Punjab Irregular Force, have been obtained, and the result submitted to the Supreme Government. The advantage of increasing the number of rifle-men was admitted. Formerly, there was but one corps, the 1st Punjab Infantry, so armed. There are now three regiments of Rifles, and the flank companies of the other three Infantry corps of the force have also been armed with that weapon.

124. On a border where it will often be found necessary to enter the Hills against an enemy skilled in the warfare adapted to the circumstances of their position, and thoroughly acquainted with every foot of the ground, and after some preparation able to bring numbers against our troops, it is of the utmost importance that the latter should be armed with the weapons best suited to the work they have to perform. There is no part also of the British territory where it is of so much consequence that the soldier should be thoroughly trained to the use of those weapons. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Home Government may be pleased to send out, for trial, rifles of the most approved pattern and invention; and that the men, by constant practice and careful training, be made good marksmen.

125. Brigadier Hodgson has been uninterruptedly in command of the Punjab Irregular Force during the period embraced in the present Report. The services of this Officer, when in personal command of the expeditions against the Sheoranee and Kusranee Hill tribes in the spring of 1853, obtained the approbation and thanks of the Supreme Government: Captain Prout, Major of Brigade, and the Officers and troops employed on these occasions also received the thanks of Government.

126. Various changes, during the last three years, have occurred among the European Officers of the force. Lieutenant Hammond, a highly meritorious Offi-

cer, who raised No. 2 Light Field Battery, was, on his promotion to regimental Captain, obliged by the rules of the Service to vacate his staff appointment. He was a great loss to the force. Lieutenant Stokes, Commissary of Ordnance at Dehra Ismael Khan, succeeded to the charge of the battery, and has since died to the general regret of his brother Officers. Lieutenant Stokes was an Officer of real zeal and considerable professional ability.

127. Captain Fitzgerald, one of the most distinguished Officers of the Bombay Army, in command of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, was compelled by ill health to resign his charge, and subsequently died on his way to England. During the period that this Officer served on the Frontier, he performed most useful service. In addition to the command of his corps, he undertook the repairs and improvements of the Fort of Akal-gurh. He superintended the construction of the Frontier roads and posts in the Dehra Ismael Khan District, and completed a topographical map of the surrounding country. Lieutenant Bruce has succeeded to the Command of the 5th Cavalry.

128. Captain Green, Second in Command of the 5th Punjab Infantry, was appointed to the Command of the 2nd Regiment in succession to Captain Johnstone, who retired from the Service. Individual promotion of Officers. Captain Wilde, who had joined the 2nd Infantry as Adjutant, and had been promoted to be Second in Command of the 4th Regiment, succeeded Captain Walsh in the charge of this corps.

129. Captain Vaughan, Second in Command of the 2nd, was appointed to the Command of the 5th Infantry in the place of Captain Crewe who resigned.

130. With the single exception of the temporary discontent in the Scinde Rifles, every regiment and battery of the Punjab Irregular Force has continued to maintain a high state of order,* discipline and efficiency.

* *Extract from Brigade Orders, dated Dehra Ghazee Khan, 27th February 1851.*

THE relief of the Punjab Irregular Force having been accomplished, the Brigadier Commanding feels himself called upon to express his extreme gratification with the exemplary conduct of the troops in their transit through the country; no complaint of any description has reached him, which sufficiently establishes the good order and conciliatory deportment which have marked the progress of the several corps and detachments to their respective destinations.

131. The three light field batteries are admirably horsed* and equipped. The horses, in particular of No. 2, are fully equal to those of any light field battery of the line.

132. The Sikh system, by which the gunners act also as drivers, is pursued in these batteries. But the complement of 96 gunners for each battery seems to be considered inadequate to the duties; and it is to be hoped that Government will sanction an addition to their strength.

133. The five regiments of Punjab Cavalry are well mounted and drilled. The men are efficiently armed with swords and carbines. The 1st and 5th Regiments are perhaps best adapted to Frontier work, from the larger proportion of Trans-Indus and Punjab men in their ranks.

134. The Infantry regiments of the Punjab force probably contain as fine a body of native soldiers as has ever been brought together in India. The average height of the five regiments is 5 feet 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In breadth of shoulder, muscular appearance, and soldier-like demeanour they vie with any troops in the world. The 1st (Captain Coke's) and the 3rd (Captain Henderson's) appear perhaps to rank first in excellence. A return of the castes, tribes and countries to which the men of the whole Punjab force belong will be found among the Appendices to this Report; Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry form a body which any Officer might feel proud to command.

135. The 6th Police Battalion, for its especial merit, as well as from the circumstance that, though classed as organized Police, it takes an equal share of the military duties of the Frontier with any of the Punjab corps, deserves special notice. This battalion was raised and disciplined by Lieutenant Younghusband without the aid of even a Drill Serjeant. It is a noble corps, fully equal to the best Frontier regiment; and its

It affords the Brigadier the greatest pleasure to record this trait, so creditable to the good feeling and discipline of the force, which he is further happy to observe has been one of its chief characteristics during the period of his command.

* The average price of the horses has not exceeded Rupees 270.

condition reflects the highest credit on its Commandant. When employed against the Omerzye Wūzeerees at the close of 1852, the battālion marched to Bunnoo, a distance of 100 miles, in four days, and on the next day a distance of 30 miles, without a single straggler from its ranks during the expedition,

Its special merits and services.

136. In October 1852 Lieutenant Lumsden, the Commandant of the Guide Corps, returned to Europe on furlough and was succeeded by Lieutenant Hodson. The corps still continues to preserve its well-won reputation for high soldierly qualities. It distinguished itself both in the expedition against the Hussunzye mountaineers and the Afreedees of Boree, since Lieutenant Hodson assumed the Command.

The Guide Corps :
Lieuts. Lumsden and
Hodson.

137. The cantonment at Barookote, in Huzara, not far from the banks of the Indus, having been abandoned owing to its insalubrity, a new site was chosen for the 1st Sikh Local Regiment three miles West of the town and Fort of Hurripoor. This corps has since been transferred to Peshawur, and placed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. From the time it was raised as a civil corps up to its transfer, a period of nearly seven years, it performed excellent service, and distinguished itself on several occasions during the late Punjab War. The place of the 1st Sikh Infantry has been supplied by a corps of the line, the Kelat-i-Gilzie Regiment.

1st Sikh Local Regiment.

138. The only remaining corps under the Civil Authority which has not been noticed is the 2nd Sikh Local Infantry. It is mainly composed of hill-men of the Trans-Sutlej states, and has always been cantoned in the vicinity of Kangra. This corps takes all the civil duties of the Trans-Sutlej Division. It was commanded by Major Ferris, C. B., an Officer of considerable reputation in the first and second campaigns in Affghanistan. Since his decease Lieutenant Bagot, formerly of the Nusseree Ghoorkha Battalion, has succeeded to the Command.

2nd Sikh Local Infantry.

139. The following returns are annexed as appertaining to this section :—

Catalogue of returns.

1.—Distribution of the Punjab Irregular Force and organized Police on the Frontier.

- 2.—Statement of Expense of the Force under the Civil Authority for 1852.
- 3.—Ditto ditto for 1853.
- 4.—Statement of saving effected by converting the Scinde Camel Corps into a Rifle Regiment, &c.
- 5.—Abstract Return of the Castes and Countries of the Men of the Punjab Irregular Force.

Section III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

PART I.—POLICE.

140. In pursuance of the general arrangement of topics in the Board's Report this Section will be divided into three parts, namely :—

Part I.—Police.

„ II.—Penal Statistics.

„ III.—Prison Discipline.

141. The Board in their Report furnished a full and complete account of the strength, organization, and duties of all the Police under their control. In 1853 an additional battalion was added to the organized force, so that there are now seven battalions of Foot and twenty-seven troops of Horse, which are thus distributed :—

Leia Division,...	4	Districts,	3	Battalions,	7	Troops.
Mooltan ditto,...	3	ditto, ...	1	ditto, ...	5½	ditto.
Lahore ditto, ...	5	ditto, ...	2	ditto, ...	7	ditto.
Jhelum ditto, ...	4	ditto, ...	1	ditto, ...	4	ditto.
Peshawur ditto, .	3	ditto, ...	—	...	3½	ditto.
Punjab Proper...	19	ditto, ...	7	ditto, ...	27	ditto.

The numerical strength of this force is 9,750 men, who are kept up at an annual cost of Rupees 16,44,724.*

* £1,64,472-8.

142. In the Leia Division, as has been already remarked, the organized Police take a large share of the military duties of the Frontier, which will account for the great proportion of this force allotted to that division. All the three battalions are stationed in the Derajat across the Indus, and only furnish detachments for the Cis-Indus Districts belonging to it, but in the three districts of Peshawur Division* there is no organized foot Police. The duties taken by this force in other divisions is

Distribution of the in Kohat performed by detachments of the Punjab Force. jab Brigade, in Huzara, by the Seikh Local Corps, in the Peshawur Valley by the Guides in the interior of the District, and by the ordinary Police or the troops of the line at the town and cantonment.

143. Of the seven Police battalions especial mention has been made, Character of the 5th, in the military section, of the 6th raised by Lieutenant 6th and 7th Battalions. Younghusband. In material discipline and *esprit* it is equal to any native corps in the country. Of the remainder the two best are the 5th, now under Lieutenant Miller at Rawul Pindee, and the 7th, raised during last year at Umritsur by Captain R. Lawrence.

The 5th Battalion was raised shortly after annexation and has uniformly done good service. The 7th is composed of a splendid body of young lads, sons of the best yeomen of the Manjha. In power and sinew they are not equal to Lieutenant Younghusband's men, but a few years will supply this quality also. They average 5 feet 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, and are as fine a body of native youth as could well be brought together.

144. The other four battalions are the old Seikh Corps, who were Of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd guaranteed service for their fidelity during the last and 4th. : Seikh War. They are good soldierly men and have behaved well, and in point of material they have been much improved in the last two years by the discharge from the ranks, with pension or gratuity according to length of service, of a number of old and worn-out soldiers, nearly all of whom bore marks of wounds received in the wars of Runjeet Singh.

145. In the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territories, comprising eight districts, the duties of the organized Police were formerly taken by the four Seikh Local Corps raised

* Peshawur, Hazara and Kohat.

for this purpose in 1846, and a regiment of Irregular Cavalry. There are now but one battalion and the Irregular Cavalry. The other three corps are at present employed on military duties, one at Peshawur, another in Huzara, and the third in Burmah.

146. Thus for the civil duties of the whole country, comprehending

General duty of the an area of not less than 130,000 square miles,
military Police. and a population in excess of ten millions, there

	Battns.	Troops.	
Organized Police,	7	27	are eight battalions and a half of Foot
Guides,	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	and thirty-eight troops of Horse. Their
Seikh Corps,	1	0	strength in round numbers is 12,000,
Irregular Cavalry.	0	8	but of this number 3,961 men have
	<u>8$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>38</u>	been included in the strength of the

Punjab Force in the Derajat with the view of showing more clearly the full available strength on that exposed border.

147. The Detective Police for the same country amounted, at the
close of 1853, to 9,517 men, at a cost of 70,035
Detective Police. Rupees per mensem.

The constitution of the Detective Police Force for the Punjab Proper was detailed by the Board. That description is equally applicable to the present condition of this arm of the Service. It will now suffice to state its numerical strength for the old and new territories, and to note briefly any local modifications which may have taken place within the two years 1852-53. The establishment stood as follows for the period under report:—

Its strength and cost.

	NEW TERRITORY.		OLD TERRITORY.	
	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.
Number of Men, ..	6,568	7,398	2,076	2,119
Monthly Cost,	39,955	54,795	14,959	15,240

148. This body has in many places fluctuated as regards strength, and varied as regards distribution. The precise location of all the Police stations and the allotment of jurisdiction have been finally determined for the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and for the settled districts

of the Lahore Division, but for the remaining districts of the Punjab Proper this cannot be effected until the settlement and survey shall have been finished. The character of the Police can rarely in India furnish matter for congratulation: with all diffidence, however, it may be stated, that the Punjab Police are in this respect rather above than below the average. They are usually, in all grades, natives of the Punjab itself. The people, judging by their own standard of comparison, generally con-

sider the Police under British Rule to be rather effective than otherwise, and in some districts they are certainly in good order and discipline, even if measured by a severe judgment. They succeed in capturing a fair number of criminals, and recover a considerable amount of stolen property; they rarely evince cowardice.

149. The measures proposed for given additional strength to the Police of the Peshawur District were described in paras. 168 to 173 of the Board's Report. These measures were carried out by the close of 1852, and since that time have come into full play: nevertheless, their adequate effect was not secured. Much improvement, however, has resulted; the amount of crime, which when statistically reported seemed quite appalling, has decreased, although its relative proportion much exceeds that of any Cis-Indus District. The Police, though numerically strong, was inferior in quality, and sufficient impulse was not communicated to the whole body. The great accession of strength temporarily sanctioned in 1852 has, however, proved so far successful in diminishing crime that a reduction in the over-grown establishment is under consideration, and will shortly be accomplished. The

Fortified towers. fortified Police towers on the main road are nearly completed, and numerous minor roads radiating from the city into the interior of the district are commanded by defensible Police posts. The protection of the city suburbs has been fully carried out, and the Police

Suburbs of the city. of this quarter is separately organized. The city Police also is in tolerable efficiency; the establishment for each ward is located at one of the city gates as its head quarters. Much, however, remains in the Police management of this district for vigor and perseverance to accomplish.

150. In Huzara improvement in the gradual civilization of the people is perceptible. During the first year of British rule they certainly were not subjected to much Police interference. The Police offices were so many little forts garrisoned by constables. The Police establishment did not watch criminals or report on crime; they merely rendered aid when called upon by the Magistrate or by individuals to do so. Their numbers were very considerable. Village watchmen there were none.

The system had its advantage in the then state of Huzara, but during 1853 it was thought fit to introduce a civil organization similar to that in vogue elsewhere. This has been accordingly effected, with a large saving of Rupees 30,000 per annum by the reduction of establishments.

151. In the Kohat and Bunnoo Districts the Police arrangements are excellent in every respect. Although both these districts suffer by criminals from without, as well as from within, the peace is kept, daring crime crushed, marauders seized, plunder recovered, and the general responsibility of clans in general, and chiefs in particular, for individual misdoers is beneficially enforced. All these results are mainly owing to the personal energy of the Deputy Commissioner who administers the Huzara District.

152. A strip of the Rawul Pindee District lying along the left bank of the Indus was during the year 1852 much harassed by plundering from the Khuttuk Hills on the opposite bank of the river. This Hill tract formed the Jageer of Afzul Khan and was administered by that chief; behind this tract were the Afreedee Hills; from this wild territory the robbers would cross on inflated skins to commit depredations on the Cis-Indus villages. The scene of the robberies was at a great distance from the Head Quarters of the District, and the local Police on the spot were insufficient to ward off their repeated aggressions. The locality was however visited by the District Officer and the Commissioner, a line of Police posts was formed, and an extra establishment costing Rupees 10,668 per annum was sanctioned temporarily, to be reduced on the complete restoration of security; since the adoption of these measures no systematic plundering has recurred.

153. In respect to that portion of the Police which is paid by the people, the only circumstance demanding notice is the complete success which attended the scheme of paying the city watchmen by the proceeds of town duties. In para. 175 of the Board's Report the rival system of house tax, and the town duties, and the popular preference for the latter, were adverted to. Its introduction, commenced in 1852, has been extended everywhere, not only to great commercial marts but to all petty towns and even to large villages. The unpopular house tax is now unknown in the Punjab. The various classes of articles calculated to fall under such a tax as town duties may be comprehended from the Board's account of the excise and customs, (see pages 108 to 113, Board's Report,) but for greater precision the chief heads of the dutiable articles now taxed at the chief cities for municipal purposes may be thus catalogued.

154. Imports from the North and West, that is, from the Himalayan Articles dutiable. regions, Affghanistan and Central Asia :—

Groceries of all kinds.	Ghuznee clay.
Fruits, raw and dry.	Persian carpets.
Kashmeer shawls and blankets.	Ornamental wood-work.
Dyes.	Metallic ores.
Raw silks.	Wool and furs.

Imports from South and East, that is, from India and Europe :— .

British piece-goods.	Miscellaneous articles for use of
Cotton.	European residents.
Silk goods from Hindoostan.	Glass.
Silk.	Preserves.
Unwrought iron.	Raw produce, sugar, cotton, &c.

Indigenous produce and manufactures belonging to the Punjab :—

Grain of all kinds.	Blankets.
Rice.	Material for white-wash.
Indigo.	Thread.
Sugar.	Hand mills.
Cotton.	Country paper.
Oil and ghee.	Gold and silver articles.
Manufactured silk.	Lace, wire-work, &c.
Cloth.	Salt.

155. On such articles an import duty of about ten annas per 100 Rupees, or a mere fraction per cent. is levied as Duties how levied. they enter the city to be sold or disposed of there.

Placards specifying the articles and duties are posted up at conspicuous places. A native clerk and a watchman are stationed at the city gates to collect. If the goods are consigned to a wholesale dealer, the collector usually realizes from him. If they be not so consigned, the duty is paid on the spot. The tax is frequently leased out to a farmer who collects through his own servants, but he is not armed with any power of duress or coercion. He must seek aid or redress, should he require such, from the nearest judicial authority. But so thoroughly is the system understood and recognized by the people that disputes between the farmer and the traders are unknown. The Magistrates universally testify to entire absence of complaints from any quarter. The tax continued to be very productive ; in all cases it yielded a surplus after paying for the watch and ward ; and in such cities as Umritsur and Lahore it yields such sums as 30,000 or 40,000 annually for municipal improvements. There may be theoretical objections to the tax, but in practice it is good. The payment is divided amongst the producer, the importer, the wholesale dealer, the retail-dealer, the consumer. The division being infinitesimal, no class can tell how much or what it pays. The effect on prices is not perceptible.

156. The reasons why town duties are popular may be thus summed up :—

Reasons why town duties are popular.

1st,—Because the tax is indirect and incorporated in the current prices of commodities.

2nd,—Because it is sanctioned by ancient custom ; and because the townsmen naturally contrast the present light duties with the former heavy ones.

3rd,—Because it is collected in a method provided by the mercantile customs of the country and understood by every one.

4th,—Because it falls lightly on the most influential class of burghers.

5th,—Because it falls partially on non-residents, traders and agriculturists.

6th,—Because it falls heavily on none.

7th,—Because its incidence is distributed over a great variety of classes, so that no one class feels any pressure.

157. As regarding the village watchmen, the principles enunciated in para. 180 of the Board's Report regarding the appointment, payment, and position of this rural constabulary, have been carried out in all the settled districts, that is, in the Lahore Division and in the older territories ; they will take effect in the other districts as the regular settlement comes on. These men are improving year by year ; they are periodically inspected by the Magistrates ; the infirm and the non-effective are gradually weeded out. Recently orders have been issued for their being dressed and armed on an uniform plan.

158. The Arms edict is still in force in all parts of the Punjab Proper, exclusive of the Frontier districts ; but it has not been extended into the old territory. There the existence of large native states, with independent internal jurisdiction, scattered over the country, would render such a measure to a great extent inoperative, and on the Frontier it has still been considered essential to allow the people arms that they may aid in the defence of their own lives and property. The provisions of the Arms order however has been lately made applicable to the native soldiers and camp followers, as well as to military cantonments generally, in the Punjab Proper, through the ready co-operation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

159. There can be no question that the disarming of the people in the newly-acquired Province contributed in a great degree to its early and complete pacification. At annexation large bodies of discontented men, many of them trained soldiers, were thrown out of employment, a majority of whom must have experienced great difficulty in adopting a new means of livelihood. A strong feeling also of nationality, and a stronger still of exasperation, must have existed in the minds of large bodies of the hitherto dominant race. The disarming edict may also have aided in diminishing certain classes of offences, but there is room for doubt whether its effect could have been complete and decisive in repressing all crime of a heinous nature.

160. Such crimes as dacoity and highway robbery, for which the people have a natural pre-disposition, would probably for a time have been more common had there been no disarming, but such acts would

have soon been put down with a strong hand. It is indeed worthy of

DIVISIONS.	1. Crimes of the First Class.		2. Total of 2 years.	3. Crimes of the Second Class.		4. Total of 2 years.	5. Population Estimate.	6. Proportion of Crime (col. 2) to Population	7. Proportion of Crime (col. 4) to Population
	1851.	1852.		1851.	1852.				
* Cis-Sutlej, ..	21	26	47	78	91	169	2 millions.	1 to 42,553	1 to 11,833
* Trans-Sutlej, ..	23	27	50	63	49	112	2 ditto.	40,000	17,857
Lahore, ..	40	34	74	96	84	180	2½ ditto.	33,783	13,888
Jhelum, ..	36	32	68	137	96	233	1½ ditto.	22,058	6,437
Mooltan, ..	17	18	35	33	45	78	0½ ditto.	21,428	9,615

NOTE.—The population in the divisions marked (*) have not been disarmed.

remark how little crime of an atrocious nature has occurred in the interior of the country, but, where the people may be specially addicted to any particular description of crime, it will usually happen that instruments fitted for the perpetration of such deeds are available.

The knife, the favourite weapon with the assassin, is a necessary portion of domestic economy; the axe and hatchet, with which so many murders are committed, are to be found in nearly every cottage. The cord or the handkerchief are all that the Thug requires to prosecute his deadly trade. A bludgeon or a stone will destroy life as effectually as the sword or gun.

161. From the annexed statement it will be seen that in five divisions of the country, no part of which adjoins the Western Frontier, there is little difference in the proportion of crime of the first and second degrees of atrocity to the population in these tracts where the Arms edict is in force, compared with those parts where the inhabitants have not been disarmed; such variation as is apparent will on analysis be found to depend mainly on local circumstances which are susceptible

of explanation, and has had plainly no connexion with the Arms edict.

162. It is worthy of remark, that as regards heinous crime of the first

Relative tendency to crime in the several divisions of the Punjab territories.

degree of atrocity the comparison is manifestly in favor of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Divisions, which have not been disarmed, and in the second class of crime, as respects the latter also. But the

fact is, that the Trans-Sutlej territory from the commencement of our rule has been prosperous and the people peaceable: and in the *cham*

pagne country there is but one State with independent internal jurisdiction. That part of the Jhelum Division, on the other hand, which adjoins the Indus is inhabited by a comparatively wild and hardy population of a violent character, while it is open to depredation from the predatory races inhabiting the strong ground along the right bank of the river. The people of Mooltan are remarkably docile, but in their social state they appear to be rather a depraved race. The country to the South also is open to depredation, and offers facility for the escape of criminals on one side into the Derajat and the Hills beyond it, and, on the other, into the independent Bhawulpoor territory. Moreover, the extensive wastes and wild jungle tracts of the Mooltan Division are inhabited by races who have hardly yet been weaned from predatory habits.

163. It must, however, be admitted that the prohibition to carry arms has a tendency to diminish crime arising from sudden passion. It also in the course of time perceptibly affects the martial habits of the people. But in the majority of instances heinous crime in the Punjab is not the result of sudden passion or accidental circumstances, but will be found to have been perpetrated with considerable deliberation, even where the parties are not professional criminals.

164. Since 1852 the employment of professional trackers (see para. 184 of the Board's Report) has continued with unabated success. No Police Officer in the Punjab is now without two or more of these men. They are largely entertained as policemen. They are also resorted to by private individuals; they are employed not only to track cattle-stealers and their booty, but also murderers and highwaymen; lastly, they fully maintain their reputation for pursuing the track or other vestige over long distances.

165. The extinction of dacoity in the central districts of the Punjab may be pronounced complete. It will be presently seen that the crime only occurs in the Peshawur Valley, on the banks of the Indus, or in the Derajat. In these places however it is on the decrease, though some few years must perhaps elapse before it ceases to be known in Peshawur. Now and then a single case is entered for the other divisions, but such cases are of a mild form, without any such characteristics as organized violence; indeed, it is doubtful whether such cases ought to be placed in the category of dacoities or gang-robbery. From the Jumna to the Indus there is no such thing as a gang; it may be said that of the old gangs there is scarcely a leader alive or at large;

the members who have escaped detection have re-entered the peaceful ranks of society, and they are never heard of except some chance information is laid against them, and they are suddenly disturbed from their fancied security.

166. In para. 187 of the Board's Report a brief notice was given of the Operations against Thuggee operations which had then (August 1852) Thuggee. been in progress, under Mr. H. Brereton, for about six months. That Officer remained in special charge of the Thuggee investigations, under the direction of Captain Sleeman, the General Superintendent, until November 1852, when the department was transferred to Major Graham, who had been appointed by the Government as Superintendent of Thuggee in the Punjab. On making over charge to his successor, for the successful conduct of which he obtained the approbation of the Government, Mr. Brereton drew up an able and interesting Report on the origin, progress, extent and character of Thuggee in the Punjab, and of the measures adopted for its suppression. This paper has been printed in No. IV. of the Selections from Public Correspondence, and it embodies all the results of the inquiry. It is shown how the crime was imported across the Sutlej from Hindostan by a ruffian retainer of one of the Seikh robber chiefs, about the time when Runjeet Singh was rising into eminence. The first Thug then initiated his sons and relatives, and thus the crime ramified and descended from one generation to another,—sometimes favored, sometimes persecuted, by provincial governors. The Thugs exercised their calling until the disorganization of the Seikh polity and the wars of 1846 and 1848, and in the social changes and chances occasioned by revolution and subsequent annexation they naturally flourished. It is ascertained that from the year 1832 to 1852 they committed 1,384 murders. Of this period the worst years were 1845, '46, '47, '48 and '49; for each of these years the average of such murders exceeded 100. During 1852, the last year in which the crime had any chance of making head, there were only 35 murders; since that year the crime would appear to be almost extinct. During 1853 there was only one murder reported. It was explained by the Board that the fraternity (if such it can be called) is destitute of all those adventitious circumstances which invest the Thuggee of Central India with ideas of terror. The members have chiefly belonged to the outcast Mazubee or Sweeper caste of the Seikhs. From Mr. Brereton's inquiries 147 persons were discovered to have been concerned in Thug murders: of these

554 were arrested to the end of 1852, 328 were ascertained to have died or been disposed of, and 534 were supposed to be still at large.

167. Of the 552 arrested there were convicted by the Commissioner Punjab Thugs how disposed of.	and Board and sentenced to transportation for life,	168
Acquitted by the Commissioner,	... ..	5
Released on security,	... ..	6
Ditto unconditionally,	... ..	12
Transferred to other courts,	... ..	6
Died in jail before commitment,	... ..	6
		203

Remaining in arrest and transferred to Major Graham at the end of 1852,	349
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The number of prisoners given over to Major Graham was increased by subsequent arrests during 1853 to 452; these were disposed of as follows during the year:—

Placed under surveillance,	... ..	115
Required to furnish security,	... ..	142
Died,	... ..	15
Committed for trial,	... ..	65
Remaining under trial,	... ..	52

Of the 65 who were tried, 64 were convicted by the Judicial Commissioner and transported for life. At the close of the year the list of desperate criminals of this class, including dacoit leaders, numbered 676. The Thuggee Department must not relax its vigilance for a moment until every one of these persons shall be lodged in custody, or known to have died. The whole Muzubee caste which chiefly furnishes these criminals has been placed under *quasi* surveillance; careful registers have been prepared for every Police jurisdiction of their families and residence.

168. Their numbers are limited, not exceeding 5,000 for the whole Punjab: they are ferocious and misanthropic by nature, but by judicious treatment are reclaimable. *Employment of the Muzubee Seikhs.* A thousand of them were formed and organized into an industrial body, and served with much effect as laborers in the Northern portions of the Lahore and Peshawur Road. But it has recently been found expedient that the gang should be broken up and cease to be employed on the Fron-

tier, as several men had proceeded to join the hostile colony of fanatic Syuds at Sitana.

169. There existed, since the year 1848, a branch Thuggee Office at Loodiana, immediately subordinate to the General Superintendent, and established prior to the annexation of the Punjab, for suppressing the crime in the Cis-Sutlej States. This minor department, of which the district Officer for the time being was Ex-officio Superintendent, was very useful for several years. Of late it had been rendered unnecessary by the general measures adopted throughout the Province, and at the close of 1853 it was abolished. During this, the last year, twelve Thugs were arrested, of whom five were committed, five released on security, and two acquitted. Of the five committed four were transported for life, and one was placed on security.

170. In this section of the Report must be noticed the movement which took place during 1853, both on the part of the Government and among the people themselves, for the final suppression of Female Infanticide. Since the period of the Board's Report (August 1852) a complete inquiry was made, in all the districts and divisions of the Punjab, as to the prevalence of the practice, which was found to extend to more places and to more tribes than had been previously supposed, especially to many sections of the Rajpoot tribe, who, it was hoped, might prove comparatively free from the opprobrium.

171. It was ascertained that the Hill Rajpoots in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, in the Baree Rechna and Chuj Doabs, the priestly Bedees of Jullundhur and of Dehra Nanuk (a stronghold of the Seikh religion) and of Rawul Pindee, the clerkly and mercantile Khutrees of the Mid Doabs from the Sutlej to the Indus, the kingly Suddoozye Puthans, the Mahomedan tribes of the Mooltan Province, and the pastoral races on the banks of the Sutlej and in the central wilds of the Punjab, had all been, or are still, more or less addicted to the inhuman custom, so that the whole Province, with the exception of the Peshawur Division and the Trans-Indus Derajat, seemed to be in some degree infected with this social malady. The incentive was found to be two-fold, pride of birth and pride of purse; that is, parents murder their infant daughters either because they cannot afford the marriage expenditure which must one day

be incurred on their account, or because they foresee difficulties in marrying them suitably.

172. The first movements with a view to suppression were made in the Trans-Sutlej States. Soon after the cession of that territory in 1847 proclamations were issued, depicting the enormity of the crime, and threatening the guilty parties with the consequences of murder. In 1852 meetings were held at which the representatives of the Bedee and Khutree tribes were convened ; and a lucid treatise on the causes, progress, extent and possible eradication of Infanticide was prepared by Major H. B. Edwardes, then Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur, and has since been published in No. VI. of the Selections from Public Correspondence.

173. During 1853 full and authentic information on the whole subject was prepared by the Judicial Commissioner, and submitted to Government. At the recommendation of the Chief and Judicial Commissioners, the Most Noble the Governor General was pleased to order that a great meeting of the representatives of all the tribes should be held at Umritsur on the occasion of the Dewalee festival, which in that year (1853) would fall on the last day of October and the first of November.

174. At this important gathering all the nobility, chivalry, and hierarchy of the old *regime*, and the wealth, rank and influence of the new, were assembled. The Grand meeting at Umritsur. Seikh sirdar, the priest of Nanuk, the Hill chieftain, the commercial millionaire, the Mahomedan nawab, the Hindoo pundit, were all there. All the weight which official power and position could give was also added. There were present, in their public capacities, the Judicial and Financial Commissioners (the Chief Commissioner being absent on urgent duty at Peshawur,) the Commissioners of the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States, (the Commissioner of Lahore being absent from sickness,) and the District Officers of Umballa, Thaney-sur, Simla, Ferozepore, Loodiana, Jullundhur, Hooshiarpore, Kangra, Lahore, Umritsur, Sealkote, Goojeranwalla, Buttala. The first city in the Punjab had scarcely ever seen such an assemblage as that which the public occasion and the annual festival had now gathered together. The surrounding plain was covered with tents and canvas ; the streets and sacred tanks were thronged with worshippers and spectators. Then the conclave of delegates of all the tribes and classes, assembled under a capacious awning, solemnly covenanted before the European Officers that they

would prescribe, and cause the observance of, such rules regarding the intermarrying between various sub-divisions of the same tribe, and

Resolutions passed. regarding the reduction of marriage expenses to a moderate scale, graduated for rich and poor, so that no man should feel any real difficulty in providing for his daughter in marriage, and should consequently have no motive for the commission of infanticide. The rules in question were fixed in detail by Committees, and were then published and proclaimed. The fame of this meeting

spread far and wide throughout the Province, and the impression it created sank deep into the minds of the people.

Effects of the great meeting.

175. Within two months after the great meeting, supplementary meetings were held at Goojeranwalla, at Jhelum, (where the Commissioner presided) at Rawul Pindee, at Shahpoor ; at Mooltan a meeting was held of the representatives of the chief tribes of the Mooltan, Jhung, Googaira, Khangurh and Dehra Ghazee Khan Districts, attended by the European Officers of the above districts, and presided over by the Commissioners of Mooltan and Leia Divisions ; and lastly half-way between the new cantonment of Sealkote and Jummoo, the capital of Maharaja Golab Singh's territory, were assembled the chiefs of the great Rajpoot clan under the presidency of Prince Runbheer Singh, the son and heir apparent of the Maharaja, and of the Commissioner of Lahore.

Here also resolutions similar to those of Umritsur were passed ; and, as earnest of his real desire to reduce marriage expenses within his dominions,

Laudable co-operation of Maharaja Golab Singh.

His Highness remitted the cesses which had hitherto been levied on these occasions. The effects of this meeting, as extending the good work in foreign territory, and consolidating it in our own (inasmuch as the Rajpoots of the Punjab and of the Jummoo State intermarry) were highly important. The maharaja and the prince received letters of thanks and congratulation from the Supreme Government for these proceedings.

176. It is earnestly hoped that these measures may really bear fruit in the future. The European Officers have acted from a sense of duty, and the warm and cordial commendation which the Government has been pleased to bestow has stimulated them to its zealous performance. The most vigilant perseverance will be exercised to carry into practice the beneficial rules which have been agreed upon, and their observance will be

Future execution of preventive measures.

watched with the utmost interest. Hundreds of families might be named who have kept the promises which the assembled representatives so solemnly recorded. But in the present place room can be found only to name few a influential individuals of high caste and station, who in their own families set a right example by reducing marriage expenses :—

Raja Deenanath, late Finance Minister to Runjeet Singh.

Names of Native gentlemen who have already conformed to the Rules.

Koonwur Dewa Singh, grandson of Maharaja Runjeet Singh.

Dewan Hurree Singh, Chief Minister of Maharaja Golab Singh.

General Ilaheebuksh, of the late Seikh Service.

Deen Mahomed Duftree, late in the Durbar Service.

Hurjus Rae, a banker and leading burgher of Lahore.

Ram Chund, ditto, ditto.

Heera Nund, ditto, ditto.

Ruttun Chund, richest banker in Wuzeerabad.

Muddun Chund, banker,

Dewan Bishen Singh, *Bhaee Sowaya Singh*, *Bhae Muhoon Singh*, influential Sikhs at Lahore. The *Kazee* (Doctor of Mahomedan Law, and Marriage Registrar) has published a brochure to prove from the Koran the wisdom and propriety of the present movement.

177. The history of Indian administration happily abounds in narratives of proceedings such as the foregoing. Indeed, in many places, works of charity have been carried on with greater discouragements and with less *eclat* than the anti-infanticide measures in the Punjab; still the Lahore Administration, with the support and sanction of the Government, has done what in it lay; and in philanthropy at least it has striven to emulate the example of older Provinces. Should future success crown

these initiatory measures, then in some respects a social revolution will have been effected. Not only will a barbarous and secret crime have ceased, but endless abuses connected with betrothal will be repressed, domestic morality improved, and the female position secured.

Ultimate consequences of the movement.

178. In justice to the Punjab people, this section should conclude with another testimony to their continued good conduct, loyalty to their Government, and submission to authority. In the political section it has been told

Peaceable character and loyal conduct of the Punjab people.

how, in connexion with affairs across the Indus, a handful of foolish malcontents tried to stir up the semblance of an outbreak in the Scinde-Saugor Doab. Their utter failure to raise even the mountaineers only served to show how firmly rooted the British power has already become, and that the people of the Hills are as well disposed and faithful as their brethren of the Plains. With this exception, this Report has only to repeat what was said in the former, namely, that in no part of India has more complete peace reigned than in the Punjab.

PART II.—PENAL STATISTICS.

179. The Board's Report on the Criminal Statistics of the country in all essential particulars was brought down to the close of 1851. It is now therefore proposed to confine the following remarks to the two subsequent years.

180. The returns of crime for 1852 were the first body of statistics, at all approaching to accuracy and comprehensiveness, which the District Officers supplied. These embraced all the Punjab except the Peshawur Division. After careful analysis the results were circulated by the Judicial Commissioner with his comments, and it is anticipated that the statistics of each ensuing year will be more and more complete and trustworthy.

181. The following abstract furnishes in a condensed form an analysis of crime in 1852 for each division, excepting that of Peshawur.

Comparative Epitome of the total Offences ascertained by the Police to have been committed in the under-mentioned Divisions of the Punjab and Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

(85)

IN THE YEAR 1851.												IN THE YEAR 1852.											
Number.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Number of persons			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Number of persons		
										Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.									Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
DIVISIONS.		Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which arrests were made.	Number of cases in which no arrests were made.	Number of persons arrested, including those pending trial at the close of last year and received by transfer from other districts	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons committed to Sessions.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons remaining for trial at the close of the year.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which arrests were made.	Number of cases in which no arrests were made.	Number of persons arrested, including those pending trial at the close of last year and received by transfer from other districts.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons committed to Sessions.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons remaining for trial at the close of the year.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
1	Cis-Sutlej States, ...	6039	3384	2705	6655	2745	179	3426	196	6	1	102	6974	4197	2777	8335	3748	194	4157	155	8	4	69
2	Trans-Sutlej States, ...	3855	2695	1160	5156	2448	290	2260	67	4	3	84	4956	3560	1396	7039	3111	329	3390	107	5	5	92
3	Lahore, ...	8562	4606	3956	8919	4744	308	3451	319	5	18	79	9552	5261	4291	9814	5580	340	3566	157	8	3	160
4	Jhelum, ...	3266	2418	853	4509	2372	181	1853	91	15	7	40	3660	2390	1270	4738	2263	267	2061	68	1	5	73
5	Leia, ...	3188	2431	757	3559	1381	165	1819	113	15	27	39	6856	3744	3112	6477	2674	202	3289	196	9	10	97
6	Mooltan, ...	3130	1356	1774	2412	1165	135	1038	30	...	3	46	3972	1568	2404	2718	1163	108	1282	116	...	2	47
7	Peshawur, ...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
	Total, ...	28040	16835	11205	31210	14855	1208	13842	816	45	54	390	35970	20720	15250	39121	18539	1440	17745	799	31	29	538

182. According to the returns of 1852, crimes in the first scale of No real increase of atrocity were more numerous than in the preceding heinous crime in 1852. year by eighty-seven cases; but the former returns embrace those of the important Frontier District of Dehra Ismael Khan not included in those of 1851. In that district for 1852 the number of heinous crimes was fifty-eight, and in the Leia Division, of which it forms a part, there were 138 crimes compared to 48 in 1851, giving an increase for the former year of 97 crimes, or ten more than the increase for the whole Punjab. Hence it is evident, that with the exception of the Leia Division heinous crime of the first degree of atrocity diminished considerably in 1852. The large increase apparent in the Leia Division is the result of more accurate returns in some districts, and the preparation of those for Dehra Ismael Khan, and not of increased crime.

183. Heinous crime* of the first class of atrocity embraces all offences		<p>attended with murder, or wounding with intent to murder. Among 265 cases of this description, only twenty occurred in connexion with organized violence, such as gang-robbery, or with criminal association, such as Thuggee. All the cases of gang-robbery also were perpetrated on the Trans-Indus Frontier. Thus the amount of crime of a heinous nature, such as indicates general insecurity or defective Police arrangements, was</p>
* <i>Crime of the first class of atrocity.</i>		
Murder by Thuggee,.....	1	
" on river,	1	
" other cases,	177	
Gang robbery,	6	
Highway-robbery,.....	7	
Burglary,.....	1	
Theft,	4	
Murder of children for their orna- } ments,.....	11	
Cattle-stealing,	1	265
Wounding with intent to murder, ..	56	
		265
No systematized crime.		

No systematized crime.

remarkably small, particularly in the interior of the country.

184. Eleven cases of murder of children for their ornaments occurred.

Murder of children for their ornaments. This is a crime but too common in the Punjab, and indeed throughout India. It is the practice of parents, even in the lowest ranks, to bedeck their children with ornaments, and to allow them to play about unrestrained in the streets and lanes of towns and villages; the temptation, therefore, to murder becomes very great. The usual mode in such cases is to allure the child into some dark recess, or into the high crops of an adjacent field (by a present of sweetmeats,) where it is remorselessly strangled.

185. The ornaments thus obtained vary in value from two Rupees up to twenty and thirty, and probably seldom average more than eight or ten.

The majority of such murders are committed by parties well acquainted with the children, and who have therefore little difficulty in ensnaring the victims by artful wiles. It is a question, with reference to

Frequency of this crime.

the frequency of this crime, whether it would not be expedient to prohibit the wearing of ornaments by children under a certain age. The danger and difficulty of such enactments arise from the door they open to abuse by the Police, and to the fact that such restrictions are opposed to public feeling in the Native community.

186. Among 177 murders not described circumstantially in the returns, sixteen were perpetrated in the Cis-Sutlej Murders. Division, twelve in the Trans-Sutlej Division, twenty-five in that of Lahore; twenty-five in that of Jhelum; twelve in the Mooltan Division; and eighty-seven in that of Leia, of which latter seventy-nine occurred beyond the Indus. In like manner, out of fifty-six cases of wounding with intent to kill, thirty-eight occurred in the Leia Division, of which thirty-four happened on the right bank of the Indus.

187. With the exception of the murders which were perpetrated across the Indus, the majority arise from social causes. Many of the Trans-Indus murders also had the same origin. The most ordinary causes of murder are adultery, seduction, and breach of marriage engagements. Jealousy and wounded pride lead to many murders. If a woman commits adultery, her husband, or, in his absence, her nearest male relative endeavours to murder both her and her paramour; sometimes the lovers dispose of the husband. The tender age at which girls are betrothed and given in marriage, and the long absence of husbands from their homes on service and pilgrimage, are the main causes of the frequent breach of the marriage vow. The degraded condition of females generally, and the cruel treatment to which they are so often exposed in their homes, greatly facilitate seduction and adultery. Atrocious murders are moreover not unfrequently perpetrated in the Punjab, in consequence of the social law which allows the nearest male relative of the deceased husband to marry or dispose of the widow in wedlock. Widows among the higher classes of Hindoos, it is true, are not allowed to Re-marriage of widows. re-marry, and they too often enter into intrigues, sometimes with their own servants. Among Mahomedans, however, the

right which the nearest male relative possesses over the widow leads to constant murder. A woman of strong feeling or determined spirit will often refuse to enter into such engagements, when murder frequently ensues from the refusal.

188. A very terrible case of this kind occurred in the Rawul Pindee District in 1852. On this occasion a number of houses were surrounded at midnight, set on fire, and the inmates, as they rushed out, cut down. One terrible case of murder specified. Nine persons were thus murdered; some were burnt alive in their houses, and others were killed outside. The perpetrators of this execrable deed escaped across the Indus into the Afreedee country, and issuing from that asylum have since infested the border. Their sole cause of resentment arose from a widow desiring to marry contrary to the social law, and her relations not compelling her to accept the next male relation of her deceased husband.

189. The number of criminal offences in the second scale of atrocity, (that is to say, homicides and felonies attended with wounding and personal injury,) was 621 in 1852, being an increase of 130 crimes over the returns of the same class for the preceding year. The increase belongs to the Leia Division, but the greater portion if not the whole of this increase is probably nominal, arising from the same causes as those indicated for the increase of first class offences. The number of crimes of the second class, reported as having occurred in Dehra Ismael Khan, was 74 for 1852, while no return was received for the previous year. In Dehra Ghazee Khan these crimes had increased, by the returns, from 37 in 1851 to 147 in 1852. It is obviously, however, in the last degree improbable that so few crimes really occurred in 1851 as the number recorded. In the Cis-Sutlej and the Mooltan Divisions there appears a small increase of reported crime of the second class, and in the Trans-Sutlej, Lahore and Jhelum Divisions a decrease.

190. The crimes* of the second class, of the gravest nature are

* *Crimes included in this class.*

The following is a Comparative Statement of these Crimes for 1851 and 1852 :—

CRIME.	1851. No. of Cases.	1852. No. of Cases.
Culpable homicide,-	68	62
Wounding with dacoity,	2	2
Ditto with highway robbery,	30	13

dacoity and highway robbery with wounding, theft with wounding, and administering drugs, wounding with burglary, and cattle-

Ditto with theft, - - - -	16	27
Ditto with burglary, - - - -	19	18
Ditto with cattle stealing, - - - -	15	7
Theft with administering drugs, - - - -	11	21
Assault with wounding or personal injury, - - - -	153	290
Arson, - - - -	64	81
Rape, - - - -	99	78
Affray with riot, - - - -	14	17

stealing. These are by no means numerous for a country so populous and extensive

as the Punjab, inhabited by various fierce and hardy races, many

of whom previous to annexation had never lived under any effective system of government. Perhaps the most dangerous of these crimes is the administering of noxious

drugs, for the insidious mode in which this crime is carried on disarms suspicion, and makes its extermination difficult. It is not improbable that the Thugs of the Punjab have lately taken to this mode of living on the public, deterred from the more open and violent crime of destroying their victims.

191. The number of cases of culpable homicide, assault with wounding or personal injury, and rape, is large. Their frequency, however, depends mainly on the character of the people. The deterring effect of punishment is not for some time apparent, and the efforts of the Police are of little avail.

Culpable homicide. The number of cases of arson is considerable, but this is not a crime in the East, as a general rule, of the grave nature which belongs to it in European countries.

192. Among the third class of crimes,* viz., simple felonies, there is

* *Crimes of the third class.*

CRIME.	1851. No. of Cases.	1852. No. of Cases.
Dacoity, - - - -	4	5
Highway robbery, - - - -	172	168
Burglary, - - - -	2,746	3,425
Theft, - - - -	7,730	9,339
Cattle-stealing, - - - -	6,404	7,640
Total, - - - -	<u>17,056</u>	<u>20,577</u>

an increase under every head, after making allowance for the increment on account of Dehra Ismael Khan. The number of dacoities however is re-

markably small, and the highway robberies are not numerous; but bur-

glaries, thefts and cattle-lifting are very prevalent in many districts. They amount throughout the

whole Punjab to no fewer than 20,404 cases. In all divisions they appear to be on the increase, but particularly in those of Leia and Mooltan. In the districts of those divisions the population is generally addicted to cattle-lifting. The heads of villages, and even the chiefs of clans, connive at the practice and participate in the profits. To be con-

victed of cattle-stealing leaves no social stain, apparently, on the character of an individual.

193. There is much reason to suppose that the substitution of flogging for imprisonment with hard labor, on conviction, for cattle-lifting has not proved effective. Such is the opinion of both Majors Marsden and Hamilton, Officers of considerable experience on the subject, who have been in charge of districts where the crime is prevalent.

194. It is in the Khangurh and Futtehpoor Googaira Districts that cattle-lifting prevails to the greatest extent. In these districts, if the crime has not absolutely increased, it certainly has not diminished of late years. More cases * of cattle-stealing actually occurred, during 1852,

* Googaira,	999
Khangurh,	1,105
	<hr/>
Cis-Sutlej,	800
Trans-Sutlej,	136

times more than in the Trans-Sutlej Division.

195. Khangurh is said to lie particularly exposed to depredation from its position near the point where the Rivers Indus and Chenab unite. The Doab becomes narrow towards its apex ; both its sides, and indeed nearly all its Southernmost section, consist of alluvial land annually flooded from the Indus and Chenab, and covered with a dense grass jungle. On one side lies the independent state of Bhawalpoor ; on the other, Dehra Ghazee Khan. From ancient times it has been the practice for the border villagers to carry off each others' cattle. Futtehpoor Googaira, with the exception of the narrow fringes of cultivation on the banks of its rivers, is little better than a great wilderness, in which the chief if not sole wealth of its almost nomade inhabitants consists in large herds of cattle. The temptation to steal, and the facilities for disposing of stolen animals by conveying them rapidly into independent jurisdiction, are nearly irresistible with such a people.

196. Still, if every abatement be made for the difficulties which certainly do exist in the suppression of cattle-lifting, it must be admitted that adequate efforts have not been hitherto made. The matter has however for some time attracted attention, and it is to be hoped

that the present year's administration will produce more satisfactory results. The Officer who appears to have been most successful in putting down cattle-stealing is Major John Clarke, of Goojeranwal.

* Cattle thefts.

1851.	1852.
1190,	598.

la. In this district the crime has decreased* in a marked manner, while the facilities and temptation for its commission are probably as great as in most

parts of the Punjab; as in every other administrative matter, success in the suppression of cattle-stealing must mainly depend on the district Officers. When they understand and do their duty, the Police will soon learn to do theirs, and by their joint efforts the crime would sensibly diminish, and at last nearly altogether cease.

197. In a marginal note* will be found an abstract of the fourth class

* *Crime of the fourth class ; Misdemeanours.*

	1851.	1852.
	No. of	Cases.
* Receiving stolen property,.....	279	466
Child-stealing, for the purpose of selling } into slavery,..... }	16	5
Ditto for other illegal purposes,	10	17
Importation of slaves, or sale and purchase } of imported slaves,	17	13
Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin,	69	115
Forgery or subornation of forgery,..	23	30
Perjury or subornation of perjury,	30	23
Adultery,	109	203
Attempt to commit any of these crimes, ..	1250	1333
Affray and riot with violent breach of the } peace,	8	8
Crimes and offences not specified above, ..	8504	12202
	<u>10315</u>	<u>14505</u>

of crimes. It is worthy of remark that many crimes formerly very prevalent in the Punjab have nearly been altogether suppressed. Thus child-stealing, the importation of slaves, and counterfeiting coin, crimes which were connived at and even legalized to a great extent by the pay-

ment of regular taxes, are fast disappearing. Some Officers, however, think that the last offence is still practised, and is made a source of considerable profit.

198. There are two offences in this list for which it is much to be regret-

ted that the guilty parties are not more frequently brought to punishment. The one is knowingly receiving stolen property; the other, perjury and subornation of perjury. Both these offences are but too prevalent, and both escape with comparative impunity, particularly the latter. It appears to be a general opinion

that perjury and subornation of perjury are more common under British than Native rule, partly

Perjury and subornation of perjury.

from the fact of our adherence to forms and technicalities, and the inapplicability of our institutions to the native character. There is probably some truth in these views, but the main source of such errors must lie in securing to the country administrators a thorough understanding of the duties entrusted to them, without insight into the customs, habits and character of the people. It is moreover, but little doubt that the perjury laws are quite unsuited to this country.

199. The crimes and offences not specifically described in the annual criminal returns amount to the large number of 1,000. Miscellaneous offences.

These are for the most part miscellaneous offences of a miscellaneous nature. Among the most important are the violation of the excise laws, abduction and seduction of females, offences against religious or public decency, trespass, cattle-stealing, crime, false complaints, fraud, gambling, neglect to attend school, and children, neglect of duty on the part of Police and other Officers.

200. The value of property ascertained to have been stolen was estimated at Rupees 6,21,100, and recovered 2,01,210, or upwards of 32 per cent covered. In the preceding year the estimate was Rupees 5,00,000, of which 25 per cent. was recovered. Neither of these returns is to be considered as more than an approximation to accuracy.

201. In 1852 the number of individuals committed for trial was 1844, being an increase of 100 on the preceding year. Of these persons 1,000 were convicted, 345 acquitted, and 259 were under trial at close of the year. In 31 cases the commitments were cancelled, and the trials referred to the Board of Administration.

202. Five hundred and four cases were appealed from the Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates. Result of appeals. In 31 cases the appeals were rejected, 14

203. Two hundred and eighty-two persons were brought to trial before the Board of Administration, of whom 258 were found guilty, eleven were acquitted, and regarding thirteen the cases were returned for further evidence. One hundred and twenty-nine appeals* were preferred to the Board, of which the orders in 114 were maintained, in eight modified, and in seven reversed.

Trials before the Board
of Administration.

** Appeals.*

In 1851, 60
In 1852, 129

204. In 1852 the number of persons convicted and punished was 19,711.* Of these 18,539 were sentenced by the Magistrates as follows:—

* In 1851, 15,837
„ 1852, 19,711

Abstract of sentences
passed by the Magis-
trates.

To three years' imprisonment,	602
From six months to two years,	4,195
Not exceeding six months,	3,318
Fined and discharged,	7,251
Required to furnish security.	1,211
Dismissed from office,	728
Flogged,	1,234

205. In the Sessions Court 914 persons were found guilty, and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment; 59 received sentences varying from eight to sixteen years; 693 to periods from one year to seven years; 123 less than one year; and 38 were fined; and one flogged. Of the 258 persons convicted by the Board, 34 were hanged, 183 imprisoned for life, and the rest confined for periods varying from one to twenty-one years.

And by the Sessions
Court.

And by the Board.

206. The returns of crime for 1853 are more complete and more accurate than those of 1852. They embrace all the districts in the Punjab. The following statement gives an abstract for the whole country, arranged by divisions, and shows that in the year under review 43,825 crimes and misdemeanors were reported, in which 51,828 individuals were arrested or summoned, of whom however only 26,519 were summarily convicted or committed for trial to the Sessions. But, it will be remembered, the grand totals for 1853 must differ from those of 1852, because they include the Peshawur Division, which the former returns did not.

Comparative Epitome of the total Offences ascertained by the Police to have been committed in the under-mentioned Divisions of the Punjab and Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

(67)

IN THE YEAR 1852.												IN THE YEAR 1853.											
Number.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Number of persons			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Number of persons		
										Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.									Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
Divisions.																							
Number of persons remaining for trial at the close of the year.																							
Number of persons committed to the Sessions.																							
Number of persons acquitted.																							
Total number of cases.																							
Number of cases in which arrests were made.																							
Number of cases in which no arrests were made.																							
Number of persons arrested including those pending trial at the close of last year and received by transfer from other districts.																							
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207. The number of recorded crimes, and the number of persons arrested and summoned, greatly exceed those in 1852. This increase however arises, not only from more complete returns, but also from superior vigor and intelligence in the Police administration, and perhaps also, in some degree, from a more general resort by the people to the local courts.

Total number of cases and persons.		
	Cases.	Persons.
1853,	.. 43,825	50,563
1852,	.. 38,275	40,113
Excess,	.. <u>5,550</u>	<u>10,450</u>

208. There can be little doubt that, in the majority of cases, these are the real causes for the large increase which is shown. At the same time it is possible that in some few instances more crime may have occurred. *Causes of apparent increase generally.* The actual increase amounts to 5,550 cases, and is shared in by all the divisions of the country except that of the Cis-Sutlej States, in which there is a considerable reduction.

209. The greatest increase of crime is in the Lahore, Jhelum, Leia and Mooltan Divisions. In the Lahore Division the increase* arises from thefts and burglaries, consequent, as the Commissioner remarks, on a year of "drought, high prices, and scarcity." Heinous crime, however, fell off from 111 cases in 1852 to 35 cases in 1853. In the Leia Division the increase is mainly to be attributed to more accurate returns, and increased vigor in the Administration. In the Mooltan Division, however, and specially in the district of that name, the Administration was not successful. To a certain extent, this result is attributed to the disordered state of the adjacent territory of the Nuwab of Bhawalpoor, but the Police management in Mooltan itself displayed a decided want of vigor.

210. In Jhelum the increase of crime is small, and is mainly of a petty nature. In the Peshawur Division, the increase occurred in the Peshawur and Huzara Districts; in Kohat there was a slight diminution of crime. Kohat has been extremely well managed, and the returns are probably correct; with regard to its position, the state of order and security which exists is remarkable, and highly creditable to the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Coke. The increase in Huzara arises from the circumstance that in 1853, for the first time, crime not of a very heinous nature began to be reported. Before

Small increase in Jhelum Division.

In Peshawur and Huzara.

No increase in Kohat.

Cause of apparent increase in Huzara, that date the Police were not allowed to take notice of crime, unless required to do so. Ever since Huzara has been under British management, its condition has been very prosperous, and the amount of crime wonderfully small if its former condition be considered. There has been a considerable increase in the return of crime in the Peshawur District. Heinous crime is still very frequent, but, though the vigor and energy which are so desirable have certainly not been displayed in its administration, it is certainly true that crime has not actually increased.

211. In 1852, by the criminal returns, the value of stolen plundered property was estimated at 7,17,193* Rupees, of which 2,20,103 Rupees' worth was recovered. In 1853 the value of property carried off was Rupees 7,02,591, of which Rupees' 2,09,796 worth was recovered. The proportions recovered in the two years differ little, being 30·69 in the one, 29·86 per cent. for the other.

212. Perhaps the best point in the judicial administration for 1853 is that shown by the return of the time, during which witnesses were in attendance at the Criminal Courts; 66,720 were summoned, of whom 56,101 were detained but one day, 6,798 two days, 2,084 three days, 798 four days, and the remainder, 939 persons, from five to thirty days.

213. According to the plan pursued for the preceding year, a brief notice will be taken of each crime in the calendar. There has been generally a decrease over the former year in the first and second classes, that is, the darkest crimes; and an increase in the third and fourth classes, that is, the crimes of a less heinous character. The decrease in the former was 9 per cent., and the increase in the latter was 14 per cent.

214. It will be seen that of the two worst classes a large proportion occurred in the Trans-Indus territory. The first class comprises murder of various phases and aggravations, and wounding with intent to murder. The total num-

* Inclusive of Peshawur Division.

ber of crimes under this heading was 370, being 45 less than the number in 1852, namely, 415. Of this number, 370, no less than 141 belonged to the Peshawur Division. Of the same total there were 76 cases of wounding only, thus leaving 294 of actual murders. Of these latter, 237 were unattended with circumstances of special or alarm-

Crimes of the first class of atrocity. ing aggravation. There was only one case of

murder by Thugs. There were twelve murders with dacoity, but these all happened in the Trans-Indus territory. There were sixteen with highway-robbery, five more were accompanied with thefts ; six more with cattle stealing, and five with burglary. There were no murders on the river. In twelve cases children were murdered for their ornaments.

215. In the second class are grouped culpable homicide, dacoity and highway robbery, with various forms of ag-
Crimes of the second class of atrocity. gravation, arson, suttee, rape, affray, and riot with

homicide. The total of them was 729, showing a difference less of 62 against 791 of the former year. Of these the Peshawur Division had little more than its fair share, namely 172. There were 23 cases of wounding with dacoity, being 10 in excess of the previous year ; but of these, again, 18 belonged to the Trans-Indus territory. There was only one case of dacoity with torture, which occurred in the Mooltan District, and none on

the river. Of aggravated highway-robbery there were forty-six cases against forty-three of the previous year ; but of these, again, twenty-four occurred beyond the Indus. Of aggravated burglary there were only seventeen cases against twenty-five of the preceding year. Of violent theft there

Violent theft. were thirty-one cases against thirty-six ; and of theft with poison only eight against twenty-two of the previous year. Of violent cattle-theft there were sixteen cases to nine. Of robbery with

Robbery with wounding. wounding there were 203 against 344 of the former year, a very satisfactory decrease. Ar-

Arson. son and incendiarism would seem to have prevailed somewhat, there having been 183 to 101 of the previous year. Of suttee there was no case, that crime being extinct. Of rape there were sixty-three cases against eighty-five of the previous year. There were fifty cases of affray and riot with homicide against forty-four of the former year, but of the fifty no less than twenty-five were committed across the Indus.

216. The third class comprises gang robbery, highway-robbery, burglary, theft, cattle-lifting, all unattended with Crimes of the third class. aggravating circumstances. The total number of

cases was 24,519, showing an increase of 3,137 over 21,382 of the previous year. In this instance it should be observed that (contrary to the proportion in the two former classes) the Peshawur Division has the comparatively small number of 920 cases, which is but a fraction of the whole. There were in the whole territory thirty-seven cases of gang-

No gang-robbery except on the Indus. robbery (of which one was on the river) against fifty of the former year. Of these twenty-seven

belonged to Peshawur Division, (a large proportion though a decrease of the absolute number of the former year,) eight to Leia Division all on the Indus, one to the Trans-Sutlej States. In Lahore and Cis-Sutlej

Highway-robberies. and Jhelum Divisions there were none. There were 180 highway robberies against 250 of the former year, showing a

Burglaries ; thefts. satisfactory decrease. There were 4,130 simple burglaries against 3,630 of the the former year ;

11,240 thefts against 9,694 ; 8,932 cases of cattle-stealing against 7,758 of the former year ; all exhibiting a considerable increase.

Cattle-stealing.

217. The fourth and last class includes receiving stolen property, child-stealing, coining, forgery, perjury, adultery, Fourth class of crimes. common affray, and miscellaneous. The total of

this class amounts to 18,207 cases against 15,687 of the preceding year. Of the 18,207 cases, it should again be noted that only 1,482 belonged to Peshawur Division, exhibiting the same favorable disproportion which was noticed under the former heading.

Child-stealing, few cases. There were twenty-two cases of child stealing, against twenty-eight of the former year. Coining

Coining. does not appear to be on the decrease, there being 131 cases against 117 of the former year. Forge-

Perjury ; forgery. ry and perjury are also not diminished, there

being forty-one of the former to thirty-two, and twenty-five of the latter to twenty-four, of the preceding year. Adultery

Adultery. has decreased on the former year, there being 180 cases against 210. Affray is, as usual in the Punjab, a rare offence ; there are but twenty-two cases

Affray rare. against twenty-five of the former year.

218. During the year 1853, there were 51,828 persons under trial, of whom 25,035 were convicted by the Magistrates ; 1,484 were committed to the Sessions ; 23,528 were acquitted for the most part unconditionally, and the remaining 1,781 died, or were transferred, or stood over for trial. Numerous acquittals compared to convictions. The percentage of acquittals on convictions was 96 ; in 1852 it was 91. But these proportions are too high, and bear out the supposition that our lower criminal courts have some tendency to bring persons to trial without adequate necessity.

219. The following is the abstract of the sentences passed by the Magistrates on the 25,035 persons above-named :—

To three years' imprisonment,	955
From six months to above two years.	5,418
Not exceeding six months,	3,994
Fined and discharged,	10,590
Required to furnish security,	1707
Dismissed from office,	864
Flogged,	1,507

220. Of the 1,827 persons, tried before the Sessions, 1,067 were convicted (a fair proportion) and 281 acquitted, and 225 cases were referred to the Judicial Commissioner. There were 210 persons tried by the Judicial Commissioner. Of these, 196 were convicted, and 14 acquitted. The following was the result of the appeals preferred from the Magistrates' courts to those of the Commissioners :—

Appeals rejected,	75
Orders confirmed,	577
Orders reversed or modified,	247
Pending at the end of the year,	10

Total number of appeals,..... 909

221. There were 158 appeals preferred to the Judicial Commissioner, of which the result was as follows :—

Rejected,.....	121
Dismissed after inspection of proceedings,	18
Orders modified,.....	7

Orders reversed,.....	8
Pending.....	4
	<hr/>
Total,	158

222. The Judicial Commissioner has furnished for 1853 a complete and useful statement of the number of Government officials, attached to the judicial department, who were punished, and the nature of their punishments. The list includes all grades, from a constable and watchman upwards. The total number punished is considerable, being 3,860, but the proportions between the different divisions are fair. Of the total punished, 2,302 were fined, 1,435 were dismissed from office, and 123 suspended. The aggregate amount of the fines imposed was 9,598 Rupees, or less than 5 Rupees per individual. The punishments were rare in the higher ranks of all branches of the department, and the majority fell on the lower classes of the Police.

223. In this section figures have been largely adduced on various points which have been discussed. This course has been pursued with a view to obtain confidence for the inductions and conclusions arrived at. But lest attention should be distracted, or the main points be encumbered by statistics, it may be not amiss to offer a succinct recapitulation.

224. Organized crimes may be said no longer to exist in the Punjab on this side of the Indus. Of the violent and aggravated crime a large proportion pertains to the Trans-Indus territory. In this territory, however, crime is on the whole decreasing. If it were not for the Frontier, the amount of crime for these territories would appear decidedly small. For the Punjab itself, exclusive of the Frontier, while dangerous crime such as thuggee or dacoity is almost extinct; and while violent and aggravated crime is decreasing, such as murder (chiefly arising from domestic causes), highway-robbery, homicide, wounding, aggravated theft, and burglary; yet the returns of petty crime are increasing; while on the other hand these smaller offences do not appear to be increasing on the other side the Indus. The augmentation may be partly owing to the improvement in reporting and in detecting, but there possibly is some actual increase. The excess

is specially apparent in regard to cattle-lifting, an offence of no aggravation, to which the people of many districts seem

Especially of cattle-lifting. almost incorrigibly addicted. For the repression

of this nuisance further efforts on the part of the magistrates are needed. In the absence of a published census the proportion of criminals to the whole population cannot be compared with that of other Provinces; perhaps this desideratum may be supplied in the next Report. Still it is con-

Proportion of crime to population. fidently believed that the Plain and settled districts

Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, will not show unfavorably as compared with

Moderate in the Punjab territories. older Provinces as regards the total amount of crime, especially as regards the more aggravated crimes.

The Police recover about one-third of the total property stolen or robbed, which proportion, it is believed, does not fall below the moiety received in England. Arrests

Fair proportion of stolen property recovered. are made in about four-fifths of the cases reported; and so far the result

Numerous arrests. would appear favorable; but it is feared that the arrests are too frequent, for out of the total number

Comparative paucity of convictions by the Magistrates. on trial before the magistrates only one-half are convicted and committed to the Sessions. The apprehensions then are numerous, but the convictions

Favourable result of committals; comparatively few. Of those, however, committed to the Sessions, *i. e.*, to the Commissioner or

And of appeals. to the Judicial Commissioner, nearly all are convicted. The result of appeals from the Magistrate's

sentence is also favorable. The general despatch is certainly prompt, as is evinced by the very short period—the fraction of a

Prompt despatch of business by the Magistrates. day or a few hours only—which all of the witnesses are detained, and the few number of persons

remaining on trial at the close of each year.

PART III.—PRISON DISCIPLINE.

225. In the Board's Report the evils, which prevailed in the temporary prisons of the Punjab during the first

Narrative of reforms executed. two years after annexation, were set forth; the remedial measures were sketched, and manifold reforms were promised. The account for 1850 and 1851 was a record

of existing defects with proposals for amendment; the account for 1852 and 1853 is chiefly a narrative of defects actually amended.

226. From the beginning of 1853 an Inspector of Prisons has been appointed. To his office duplicates of the monthly and annual returns are furnished, and thus complete and valuable statistical comparisons are made; without such accurate knowledge, indeed, no real reforms can be carried out. He examines personally every jail in the Punjab at least once a year.

227. During the two years under report the basis of all reform, namely, the construction of jails, has been completed. Every district has its jail regularly constructed. Of the three central jails, that at Lahore has been complete for many months past in all respects except the addition of a second circle, and has been containing prisoners. The two other central jails at Mooltan and Rawul Pindee are nearly finished.

228. The number of prisoners is increasing, and the accumulation will probably continue. The aggregate has risen from 8,000 to 9,000 and now to upwards of 10,000.

At present the accommodation is perhaps adequate, but the progressive ratio of increase, if not arrested, must in time disturb existing arrangements. The chief cause is the improved detection of crime and criminals already mentioned: there is also a natural tendency

to accumulate, as many prisoners are sentenced to long terms. The best mode of diminution has occupied serious attention. The means are two-fold, consisting of changes, partly in the criminal law, and partly in prison discipline. Fine might be largely substituted for imprisonment with such offences

as the following, when attended by extenuating circumstances: theft, embezzlement, manslaughter, wounding, affray, assault, perjury, forgery, corruption, and miscellaneous misdemeanours. The punishment of flogging cannot with advantage be extended beyond its present range, except perhaps for juvenile offenders. The proposed change in the law would not only relieve our crowded prisons, but would prove humane towards the offender without detracting from penal efficacy, or diminishing protective effect as regards society. In the interior of the prisons solitary confinement might be uniformly introduced

throughout, and the enhanced severity of solitude might afford the means of reducing the terms of imprisonment. One day of solitary confinement might count for two of ordinary imprisonment. Again, the "good behaviour" system might be introduced, that is, exemplary con-

duct in jail on the part of any prisoner, not sentenced for any aggravated or heinous offence, might entitle him to a partial remission of his sentence. For the determination of what would constitute good behaviour certain plain and obvious tests might be applied, such as the acquirement of an useful trade, or the learning to read and write within a given time. Here again while the immediate object in view, namely diminution of number, is attained, the moral reformation of the prisoners themselves would be largely promoted.

229. But while the number of prisoners is increasing, the aggregate cost to the State of their maintenance is, on the contrary, decreasing. In 1850 for 9,059 prisoners there was an expenditure of Rupees 5,04,399, being an average of Rupees 55-10-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ per head ; in 1851, for 8,814 prisoners there was Rupees 4,19,446, or Rupees 47-9-5 per head ; in 1852, for 9,354 prisoners there was Rupees 4,27,310, or Rupees 45-10-10 $\frac{3}{4}$ per head ; in 1853, for 10,242 prisoners, there was Rupees 4,24,852, or Rupees 41-7-8 per head ; so that, judging by averages, there has been saved by improved management in 1851 Rupees 71,303; in 1852, Rupees 17,843; and in 1853, Rupees 43,035 ; and the total saving in three years would be Rupees 1,32,182. This economical result appears satisfactory. The present average however, Rupees 41, though comparatively not otherwise than creditable, is absolutely higher than it ought to be, and allows scope for further reduction. The averages of individual jails range over considerable variations from 32 to 59 Rupees ; all those at present above 40 Rupees will, it is hoped, in future years fall below that figure.

230. In regard to diet, fuel, clothing, bedding and contingencies, the Punjab jails are moderate ; but in regard to guards, both permanent and contingent, the charges are high throughout and in many places excessive, though much lowered since the commencement. In one respect, however, it will be difficult to equalize the cost in the two Provinces. In the North-western Provinces the permanent jail guards are non-military, being common Policemen or

Decrease of jail expenditure.

Estimated savings in three years, Rs. 1,32,182.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum, Rupees 41.

Prisoners housed, clothed and fed cheaply.

But guarded dearly.

Nujcebs, and receiving four, or at the most five Rupees per mensem. In the Punjab they belong to Military Police Battalions in which the men receive sepoy's pay, namely 7 Rupees per mensem each. In short a Punjabee prisoner is housed, clothed, and fed cheaply, but guarded dearly. The average annual cost of a prisoner in the North-western Provinces is only 35 Rupees; the excess in the Punjab average lies chiefly in the guard, but not in the other items. Efforts will not be relaxed until this average shall have descended at least to the standard of Rupees 35.

231. During the year 1853 the Government were pleased to direct

Out-door labor abolished.

the abolition of out-door, and the enforcement of in-door labor in all the prisons of the Punjab. The

result appears to have justified the preference which the late Board (para. 210) strongly expressed for the in-door system. It has facilitated the reduction of guards

In-door labor.

and establishments, and improved the health and discipline of the prisoners. Each jail is now a great industrial school, and a large proportion of the prisoners are becoming skilled artizans. The variety of articles

Manufactures.

manufactured and of work is interesting. In the different places carpets and floor-cloths, cotton-cloths, coarse and fine, blankets, rope, country-paper, soap, gutta-percha, camel and elephant gear, tents, country carts, carpentry, are all prepared, and in Umritsur Jail even

Category of articles.

lithographic printing is performed. The nett proceeds of prison labor during the year amounted to Rupees 25,015-5-10; the sum of 10,702 was disbursed during the three last months of the same period to the district offices for local improvements in lieu of prisoners' out-door labor. But not only do the prisoners produce marketable commodities; they also make their own clothes, grind flour and prepare their own food, grow their own vegetables, (in gardens within the jail precincts,) perform menial duties, repair the prison buildings, and perform much that must

Classified employment of prisoners.

otherwise be done by paid workmen. The employments of the body of prisoners on the last day of 1853 may be classified as follows. The number of prisoners on that day was 11,093; of these—

3,869 were employed in manufactures.

3,117 in constructing and repairing jails.

2,095 in menial duties of jails.

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3,869 were employed in manufactures.

3,117 in constructing and repairing jails.

2,095 in menial duties of jails.

489 in hospital.

223 old, infirm, or unfit for work.

235 without labor according to sentence.

. 819 committed to sessions, and under trial.

232. The figures given below will show the estimated value of Value of prison labor. prisoners' labor of all kinds :—

Nett cash profits from sale of manufactures,	13,152	1	9
Price of labor on articles manufactured for prison use,	11,863	4	1
Value of labor on roads and public buildings,	87,403	3	3
Saving by employment of prison labor instead of paid establishment, for menial duties,	50,610	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total,	1,63,028	9	1
<i>Deduct :</i>			
Loss by occasional employment of hired labor,	2,595	0	9
Disbursed in lieu of out-door labor, ...	10,202	7	2
	<hr/>		
	12,797	7	11
Balance on account value of convict labor,	1,50,231	1	2

233. During 1852 much sickness prevailed in the prisons ; indeed the season was generally insalubrious ; the percentage of mortality was 9·72 on the whole number of prisoners : the fatal epidemics of 1851 were adverted to in the Board's Report ; but the year 1853 has with very few exceptions proved uniformly healthy, and the casualties were only 4·90 per cent. The sanitary condition and cleanliness of the jails is excellent. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good ; escapes are rare, and, when they do occur, recaptures are frequent ; during the period under review there was but one *emeute*, which happened in the Central Jail in October 1853, and which was promptly repressed without any casualty or escape. The number of juvenile offenders is considerable, so also the number of re-commitments. Solitary cells

Sickness and casualties in the jails.

General salubrity during 1853.

Good conduct of the prisoners.

Juvenile offenders.

Solitary cells.

have been constructed in all the jails, but in only five or six has the solitary system been really tried ; in the remainder it has been used rather as a special punishment than as a continuous measure.

234. The proportion of prisoners who have received even a rudimentary education is the merest fraction. In many jails, however, elementary education is more or less carried out. It is hoped that ere long it may be enforced for all the prisoners in all the jails, and that ultimately every prisoner, who has been in jail for any period except the shortest, shall leave it having acquired an useful trade, learnt to read and write, and received the elements of practical knowledge. Thus a reformatory as well as a deterring and preventive effect will have been produced ; men will no longer be demoralized in places where they are detained by the State for the good of society, and such terms as “ sink of iniquity,” “ hot-bed and nursery of crime ” will no longer be applicable to our prisons ; indeed they have well nigh ceased to be so already.

235. This section of the Report may appropriately close with a brief mention of the services of the Inspector of Prisons, Dr. Charles Hathaway. The Judicial Commissioner has repeatedly testified to the zeal and efficiency with which this Officer has supervised that Department. The cost of the appointment has been covered four or five times over by the savings effected, and, as regards the management of the prisons, a most visible improvement has taken place since his incumbency. Indeed, it is probable that the district jails are not inferior to any similar institutions in India, not even to those of the North-western Provinces. The Central Jail at Lahore, under the Inspector’s direct management, affords a good example as regards economy, education, manufactures, discipline and sanitary arrangement.

Section II.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

236. On the separate formation of a Judicial Department in 1853, special attention was immediately given to the collection and collation of annual returns, which, though not unerring guides, yet furnish valuable tests, and are the means of discovering and remedying broad defects. In the course of six months

the required statistics were obtained for all the districts for the preceding year (1852,) and, after much comparison and correction, a *resumé* of the whole was prepared in the Judicial Commissioner's office, and a Report submitted to Government. A similar Report has just been completed for 1853. It is proposed to publish these Reports annually, for the information of all Officers concerned, on a plan uniform with that pursued by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at the Presidencies.

237. There are four kinds of Courts in the Punjab, which are provided over respectively by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistants, and Tuhseeldars or Revenue Officers, vested with the powers pertaining to Small Cause Courts. The two first are European Covenanted or Commissioned Officers; the third class are sometimes European and sometimes Native Officers; the fourth are usually Natives.

238. Within the last two years the greater number of the Tuhseeldars, or Native Collectors of Land Revenue stationed in the interior of districts, have been vested with powers to try petty civil suits, arising within their local jurisdictions, up to the value of Rupees 300, or £30. Though they are essentially Revenue Officers, yet at their appointment regard is had to their judicial qualifications. Much benefit is anticipated from their exercise of such functions, an advantage similar to that which in England results from the establishment of County Courts.

cases alone can local public opinion be brought effectually to bear. The Judge associates with the people, lives, moves, and has his being among them, not only by social intercourse but in the transaction of business, and this not of one kind but of many. He must therefore necessarily observe rustic society in its every phase. The same influences affect the parties as well as the Judge. Every suitor and witness acts under the eye of his neighbour, in the presence of many acquaintances, who have constantly business to transact at the tihseel. Among an agricultural population, at a distance from the central station, and in minor cases, which though individually small, yet from their being so numerous, affect the happiness of the greatest number, the value of such a judicial machinery cannot be over-rated. But in heavier cases other elements enter,

Causes suited for the
Central rather than the
Tuhseeldarce Courts.

which are more properly cognizable by Officers at
a distance. In large mercantile cities, also, near
at hand to the central station, the larger portion

of the judicial work can be more properly performed by the superior Courts. At such places the European Judge ought to be quite as accessible as the Tuhseeldar. While the agency of Tuhseeldars is judiciously employed, the opposite error must be guarded against, and too heavy a judicial burden must not be placed on their shoulders.

240. The following figures will illustrate the amount of business per-

Judicial business for
the years 1852 and 1853.

formed by the Courts during the two years 1852
and 1853 :—

CIVIL SUITS FOR 1852 AND 1853.

Total, exclusive of the Peabody Division.	1852, ... 6191 1853, ... 5256	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										PENDING.	TIME OCCUPIED.	VALUE OF CASES AND COSTS.			APPEALS TO THE COMMISSIONER'S COURT.						
		Number of cases pending at the close of last year.	NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED.			Total on file.	Decided in favor of Plaintiff or Appellant.	Decided in favor of Defendant or Respondent.	Nonsuited.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted by compromise.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average of days for each case.	Total value of suits.	Total costs of suits.	Average cost in each case.	Percentage of costs to value.	Number of cases appealed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Returned for revision.	Modified.	Orders reversed.	Orders confirmed.	Pending at the close of the year.
			Original.	Appeal.	Total instituted.																					
		48514	1761	50278	56169	17654	4277	63	6662	17279	4764	51270	3199	47	3413518	189170	4-1-1	5-8-8	1110	48	21	41	211	637	149	
		33123	2411	55534	60798	21089	5817	418	3133	20869	3333	57479	3311	0	3556838	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	1163	18	5	60	167	788	125

241. There can be no doubt that the figures for 1852 exhibit many defects in the administration of justice. But the figures for 1853, though

General improvement. they prove that many imperfections still exist, yet show a marked improvement in almost every respect. There were fewer cases pending at the close of 1852 than at the

Large number of decisions. close of 1851. Again, though a larger number of suits were instituted during 1853 than 1852, yet there were fewer cases pending at the close of 1853. Not only has the actual number of decisions but also their proportion to the whole considerably increased. The nonsuits and dismissals on

Paucity of nonsuits and dismissals on default. default, though originally small, have yet decreased

50 per cent. during the past year ; this is a favorable symptom, and shows that our Officers are anxious to bring every cause to hearing and to eschew technicalities. The value of the suits has increased with their number ; against 34 lakhs of Rupees for 1852 there are $35\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs for 1853. But though there has been this increase of more than a lakh, yet

Small percentage of costs on value of suits. the aggregate value of costs has risen from 1,89,170 to 1,91,417, giving a disproportionately small increase of 2,247 Rupees. Thus the average costs in each case have fallen from Rupees 4-1 to 3-8, and the percentage of costs in value from 5-8

Result of appeals. to 5-4. Again, the number of appeals has increased, yet the number of cases remanded for re-investigation, and of orders reversed, has decreased. Lastly, the average duration of each suit has fallen from 47 days to 36 ;

Diminished average duration of trials. and this indicates improvement on the whole. If each successive year shall display as much improvement on its predecessor as 1853 does on 1852, there will be matter for congratulation. It must, however, be observed that the Mooltan and Leia Divisions, though they show improvement, are yet behind the other four Divisions.

Amount of judicial business performed by the Tuhseeldars. 242. Of the work exhibited by the statistics above given, the following share devolved on the Tuhseeldars' Small Cause Courts.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

Total, exclusive of the Peshawar Division, { 1852, 1853, 1854 }	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE FILE.			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										PENDING.		VALUE OF CASES AND COSTS.				APPEALS TO THE DEPUTY COM- MISSIONER FROM THE DECIS- ION OF TUSSELDARS.					
	Number of cases pending at the close of last year.	Original.	Appeal.	Total instituted.	Total on file.	Decided in favor of Plaintiff or Appellant.	Decided in favor of Defendant or Respondent.	Nonsuited.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted by compromise.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average of days for each case.	Total value of suits.	Total costs of suits.	Average cost in each case.	Percentage of costs to value.	Number of cases appealed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Returned for revision.	Modified.	Orders reversed.	Orders confirmed.	Pending at the close of the year.
2031	21607	0	21607	23031	7656	1390	206	2767	8318	1003	21318	2591	41	148966	34773	1-11-4	7-11-10	270	45	2	21	36	166	0	
2782	34321	0	34321	37106	15072	2449	187	1963	14078	1176	35525	1581	0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	957	191	0	69	131	561	5

243. It will be seen that in these Courts also there has been an improvement in most of the respects adverted to, in Similar improvement in these Courts also, regard to the judicial administration generally. The degree of advance has however been somewhat less than in the superior Courts. It will be observed that, although the number of suits was 35,825 out of 57,479, that is, more than one-half, yet the aggregate value was only $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees out of $35\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, or about one-fifth. The percentage of costs is 8 Rupees, whereas in the upper Court it is only $5\frac{1}{4}$: in this respect, however, no blame is attributable to the Tuh-seeldars, because the average value of the suits was very trifling, (only 20 Rupees, or £2.) If there are any costs at all, they must form a considerable percentage.

244. It has been necessary to exclude the Peshawur Division from Judicial returns for the foregoing statistics, because no returns were the Peshawur Division, furnished for 1852, and, those for 1853 being the first, no means of comparison exist. The figures for 1853 may be abstracted as follows :—

CIVIL SUITS OF PESHAWUR DIVISION.

Peshawur Division, .. 1852, .. 1853, ..	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE FILE.			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.								VALUE OF CASES AND COSTS		APPEALS TO THE COMMISSIONER'S COURT.												
	NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED.			Total on the file.	Decided in favor of Plaintiff or Appellant.	Decided in favor of Defendant or Respondent.	Nonsuited.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted by razeenama.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average of days for each case.	Total value of suits.	Total costs of suits.	Average costs in each case.	Percentage of costs to value.	Number of cases appealed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Returned for revision.	Modified.	Orders reversed.	Orders confirmed.	Pending at the close of the year.		
	Original.	Appeal.	Total instituted.																							
	986	36	1022	1172	218	85	39	83	455	15	895	277	100	88327	4467	5-1-3	5-0-11	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	
No returns furnished.																										
Number of cases pending at the close of last year.																										

245. It must be admitted that this return is unsatisfactory ; the non-suits, dismissals on default, compromises, cases pending, are all numerous, while the actual decisions are few. The duration of suits is altogether excessive. The only redeeming feature is the percentage of costs, which does not exceed that of other divisions. Nine-tenths of the cases belong to the Peshawur Valley itself. There is no doubt that the Peshawur

Previous defects in the administration of justice in Peshawur.

Courts have not as yet been popular, and the proceedings have been characterised by disheartening delay, which partly accounts for the great number of compromises, to which parties naturally resort when they find that causes are not brought to decision. The many difficulties which press on the district authorities in this place have been previously noticed. In this department, the Tuhseeldars had not been vested with judicial powers, and consequently the entire work devolved on the European Officers at this station, who were for the most part absorbed in other pressing duties. Much attention is now being given to this subject ; the Small Cause Courts have been established, and two experienced Assistants have been appointed. Improvement during the current year may be confidently looked for.

246. While, however, in the general administration of justice in the Punjab improvement is discernible, there are still many imperfections which will necessitate further exertions. Some points, such as the paucity of suits thrown out on default or on technical grounds, the small proportion of costs, the number of orders confirmed on appeal, are favorable. On the other hand, the excess of decisions in favor of plaintiff over those in favor of defendant, the large number of compromises, and especially the average duration

Favorable points in Punjab civil justice.

Summary of existing defects.

of suits, are unfavorable. The present average duration of suits, namely, 36 days, though less than before, is yet far too great. For the superior Courts the average should not exceed twenty days, and for the Small Cause Courts ten or twelve days. Vigilance must not relax until the average shall have descended to this standard. The duration should be specially short at those stations where great cities close at hand chiefly furnish the matter for litigation, and consequently where the witnesses and all other parties are within immediate reach. The numerous decisions in favor of plaintiff would seem to show that the Judge issues decrees without having adequately tested the

Inference from com- validity of the claims. The compromises are promises, sometimes honestly effected, because the parties have become convinced of the right, and have understood the principle which will guide the Court, and sometimes because they lost confidence in the Court or have been discouraged by delay. An increase of appeals is not generally considered a favorable appearance, nevertheless it is so in the Punjab, and would seem to show that the people are learning the principles of justice, and are gaining confidence in the appellate Courts.

247. The total of 57,000 suits is not large for a population of upwards of ten millions, nor is the total value, 35 lakhs of Rupees, or £350,000, considerable for a Province which pays two crores, or two millions Sterling, of revenue. The average of a suit, about 60 Rupees, or £6, is also small. Still the above figures do not represent the entire litigation of the country. It is explained in the Board's Report, that the adjudication of all causes and tenures connected with land was entrusted to the Revenue Settlement Department. The satisfactory manner in which the cases are decided was detailed in para. 295 of the Board's Report. Many thousands of such suits, of which the value cannot be exactly determined, but which is very large, involving minute inquiry into ancestral title, and precise account as regards existing possession, are annually decided in the Settlement Department, and under no system will justice be better secured than by these measures. Of the cases before the ordinary tribunals the majority are connected with bonded debts, and with questions relating to betrothal, marriage and divorce: the remainder pertain to commercial property, to land and houses in cities and villages, and to the distribution of personal effects.

248. During the year 1853 a brief Code was prepared, embodying the principles of law which should guide the Courts: some such compendium was certainly required. The ryot presents a great diversity of tribes and races, and a corresponding diversity of laws and customs. The inhabitants of cities, the emigrants from Hindoostan, the wealthy and educated classes generally, follow the Hindoo and Mahomedan Codes. These Codes retain a hold on the affection and veneration of members of the two persuasions respectively; the religious sanction with which they are invested is ana-

Variety of laws prevailing in the Punjab.

logous to that of the Mosaic Levitical law. The Sikhs also, in civil and secular affairs, are generally bound by the Hindoo law. Again, in most of the provincial localities, and among the agricultural tribes generally, there prevail local customs

Conflict of law and customs.

more or less at variance with the ordinary laws of Oriental society, and presenting shades of difference in almost every district. These customs are more peculiar in their natures, and more imperative in their authority, among the wild districts which adjoin the Frontier; their observance is enforced with fanatical zeal, and their breach avenged with bloodshed. It is necessary, therefore, that the Judges in their various grades should not only know something of the European jurisprudence, the Indian Regulations and the Oriental systems of law, but also that they should have some insight

Need of a digest of Native Law and of a Manual for the guidance of judicial Officers.

into the usage of trade, the practice of the land-holding community, the tenets of the Sikh sect, the manners of the Hill and Frontier tribes. It is further necessary, that, when in doubt or ignorance, they should have easy means of reference, inasmuch as with their multifarious duties they can have but limited leisure for thought and study,—and as there is no respectable native bar, and as great a paucity of Pundits and Mooftees, that is, Doctors of Eastern law, to whom reference could be made: under these circumstances, therefore, a simple Manual seemed likely to be of use.

249. A work of this nature was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Government, who were pleased to authorize its circulation in the Punjab, not with legislative authority, but with a force similar to that of the Circulars of the chief Presidency Courts. The Manual sets forth those principles

Scope of the Punjab Manual, the circulation of which is sanctioned by the Government.

of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law which are deemed worthy of observance, such as the rules of inheritance, property of females, adoption and disposition of property, and also the points on which

these laws are not to be followed. On matters not otherwise provided for, such as contracts, sales and mortgages, agency, bailment, usury, insolvency, libel, it lays down principles borrowed either from Regulation law or from European jurisprudence. It describes the circumstances under which the law may yield to ascertained *lex loci*, and prescribes the method for ascertaining the local custom. In commercial affairs, such as partnership and bills of exchange, it sets forth the prevailing practice

ascertained from the heads of the mercantile community ; and in certain subjects it lays down rules which, after five years' experience of the Province, are believed to be best calculated to promote its social welfare ; such subjects are questions relating to betrothal, marriage and divorce. This class of cases, indeed, is the most numerous of all.

250. Domestic morality in the Punjab is somewhat low ; indeed many

Domestic morality in customs sanctioned and enforced previous to British rule had a sure tendency to make it so. The

prevailing customs regarding betrothal are inherently vicious. Among many classes with some pretension to respectability, and more or less throughout the Province generally, especially in the Hill Districts, there prevails a system of exchanging girls, which (aggravated by the intrigues

Vicious system of betrothals. of professional agents who earn a livelihood by the traffic) ultimately produces the most mischievous effects. These exchanges, concerning as they do many families and involving many couples, and thus ramifying into a great variety of complications, present the strongest temptations to fraud, cause women to be regarded as negotiable commodities, and are in fact quite as objectionable as regular money sales.

251. Among other classes, again, the indirect giving and receiving of valuable consideration (though not of actual cash) on account of marriages and betrothals, introduce dishonest dealing and sordid mendacity into these transactions, which of all others should, if possible, be kept free from such taint.

252. In short, these practices lower the position of the women and

Demoralizing practices to be discouraged by the Courts. corrupt the honesty of the men. On several occasions the Supreme Government and the Home authorities have evinced a resolve to check the

progress of demoralization, and to enforce principles more worthy of civilized humanity : and it may be hoped that, as so many crimes of heinous atrocity have been more or less successfully repressed, also other practices, which, though of lesser turpitude, are yet very prejudicial, may speedily be banished. Only let legal support be withheld from transactions connected with the exchange of girls and women, and from the giving and receiving of valuable consideration, and that system will rapidly die of spontaneous extinction. When people find that these

Ultior prospects of improvement. transactions are not legalized, they will for self-interest sake cease to engage in them, and will

revert to a more rational system. Independent of a better domestic morality, there will be less fraud, fewer disasters, and less individual misery.

253. The provisions of the law, then, have been laid down with the aim of affording those, who suffer from breaches of betrothal and other legitimate grievances, a redress quick and sure, although against the party who broke and the parents who may have originally made or caused the breach of the contract. On the other hand, they are so framed as to discourage illegitimate practices by withholding the redress they seek from those, who are suffering under grievances for which they have only to thank their own unprincipled folly. Such suitors would desire a ratification of the promised exchange or an enforcement of the betrothal; but, finding that they cannot obtain such aid from Courts of justice, they are learning to desist from such unnatural contracts. A movement is however going on in the interior of society; these transactions are becoming rarer, and in some of the Hill districts, where they most prevailed, the communities are appointing committees of their chiefs and elders to revise the customs relating to inter-marriage, and to regulate agreements regarding betrothals.

254. Much attention has been devoted to the simplification of procedure. The objects of all the rules which have been enjoined on the Courts are, that in the first instance the plaintiff and defendant should be confronted, and that, as soon as specific issues for trial have been fixed by the Judge, both parties with their respective witnesses should appear in Court on the same day, should cross-question each other, and that on the same day the forensic controversy should be decided; the Judge should with his own mouth announce his decision to the parties; that in the execution of decrees unnecessary harshness should be avoided in the initiatory measure; that there should be a preliminary clearance of transfer property about to be sold in satisfaction; and that in all cases, whether original or accessory, or in appeal, the Court should be guided by fact and principle rather than by technicality.

Section V.

PART I.—REVENUE.

255. The account now to be given of the management of the Punjab Revenue must, in the arrangement of topics, differ from the narrative given by the Board in Section VII. of the Report. In that section the assessment of the land tax in the Punjab Proper was sketched, generally as regards the Central Doab assessed under the Durbar, and in detail as regards the Southern and Frontier Districts as assessed after annexation. The causes which, in spite of great reduction in taxation, had partially deranged these first summary settlements, were explained, and the necessity for still further relief was set forth. The prevailing landed tenures were then analyzed, and the operations of the regular settlement were outlined. Then, with advertence to the excise customs and other minor taxes, the transition from the Native to the British system, and the abolition under the latter of numerous imposts, were described. Lastly, in regard to jageers, pensions, and rent-free tenures, it was shown how handsomely the Government had fulfilled all the personal and political obligations which it inherited from its predecessors. The revenues of the Punjab Proper having been thus elucidated, the same Report in another supplementary Section, XI., on the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States, briefly touched upon the settlement of the revenue in those territories.

256. The present section will now describe the fiscal arrangements, (including land-tax, excise and miscellaneous revenue) specially showing how the "*further relief*" predicted by the Board has been granted throughout, and the land-tax thereby placed on a durable basis, *for all the Punjab territories both old and new*; for this purpose, tracing out division by division and district by district, and embracing the official years of 1851-52 and 1852-53. Although the figured returns will extend only up to the close of the official year 1853, (*i. e.*, up to May of that year,) still, whenever the completion of the narrative may require it, facts and circumstances subsequent to this date will be given. The returns relate to the whole territory, and have been prepared after the model of those furnished to the North-western Provinces' Government by the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra. They are quite complete for the year 1852-53, but less so

for 1851-52. On the appointment of a separate Financial Department in the commencement of 1853, better attention was fixed on these subjects, and greater regularity secured. In connexion with

Preparation of statistics in the Financial Department.

these returns there will be given, after the detailed Division and District Reports shall have been

concluded, some few general remarks applicable to the entire Province. In these remarks will be included what little may remain to be said regarding the jageer department and the pension office.

257. It will be seen that the following paragraphs deal largely with that

That branch of the revenue system which relates to the interests of the tax-payers to be specially described.

portion of the Revenue Department, which relates not so much to the direct interests of the Government as tax-receiver, as to the welfare of the agriculturists as tax-payers ; and to that onerous and important branch of the Collector's duties,

which concerns the registration of landed tenures, the decision of disputes between landlord and tenant, and between members of the same community of landholders, the training of village accountants, and the preparation of annual records. The immediate object of these measures is to secure the happiness and prosperity of the rustic population ; and attention will be directed to those divisions and districts where progress may have been made in this respect. At the same time

Various sub-divisions of the fiscal department.

that the punctual payment of the Government demand is noticed, those measures also will be marked, which have been adopted to reduce the land-tax and to lighten the burdens of the people. The preparation of the official records which affect the public convenience will be adverted to. The department of accounts will also demand attention, and, as a great test of efficiency in this respect, the state of the Inefficient Balance in each district will be touched upon,—the Inefficient Balance being the head of the account of those disbursements which, for want of audited bills or of the required authority, cannot be formally charged in the body of the account. This heading, therefore, is a fair index of the regularity with which the general accounts are kept ; of the care and caution with which disbursements and advances are made ; and of the punctuality with which sanction for all necessary expenditure is solicited, and all bills for charges incurred are submitted.

258. After the above preface this section will proceed to each division and district, following the territorial order of the sub-divisions as given in the introductory section.

Cis-Sutlej States Division.

259. This division contains five districts. In fiscal amount it is of average importance; its total revenue of all kinds is about 22½ lakhs of Rupees, or £225,000 Sterling per annum.

260. In Section XI. of the Board's Report were described the political complications which embarrass the administration of this territory. The most important of the many vexed questions, which have been set at rest, were also mentioned, namely, the settlement of jurisdiction, the questions between the Puttiala State and its co-sharers, the service commutation, and the law of succession. Without further allusion to these matters it will now be shown how a fiscal system has taken firm root, and how order has succeeded to confusion. Such a description can be given with some approach to completeness, inasmuch as the reports and returns during the years 1849-50, 1850-51 and 1851-52 are more perfect for this division than for any other.

261. Previous to the formation of a regular Administration under the late Board in 1849 the peculiar relations between the upper classes and the State, the intermingling of jurisdictions, the constant changes of the superintending Officers, the pressure of diplomatic concerns, and the prevalence of war, had caused extreme disorder in the conduct of civil affairs, and in no department more than in the fiscal. It may be well to recount, briefly, the points which most urgently demanded the Commissioner's attention from 1849 to 1852.

262. The exact amount of the public revenue was to be ascertained; extraneous receipts and collections to a large amount were to be entered regularly in the accounts, and credited to Government.

Complete catalogues were to be prepared of the villages in each district, distinguished into their various classes, such as those which paid revenue to Government, those which belonged to jageerdars, and those which were shared by both.

The orders of Government were to be obtained regarding vast numbers of rent-free tenures, which had been enjoyed without being sanctioned or even reported.

The confirmation of the Board was to be procured to summary settlements both of villages and of detached lands, which from time to time and from various causes had fallen into the possession of the British Government.

Confirmation of summary settlements. The internal sub-division of the several districts for fiscal purposes was to be effected, and the conterminous boundaries of independent jurisdictions were to be adjusted.

The revenue establishments were to be fixed, reported on and permanently sanctioned, instead of being as heretofore, for the most part, temporarily entertained and charged for as contingencies.

Economy and regularity were to be introduced into the contingent expenditure; all charges worthy of being maintained were to be reported on.

The accounts of the central treasury of each district were to be reduced to order, especially as regards unadjusted items; a mass of deposits was to be cleared away, that is, the sums entered under this head were either to be paid off to the proper recipients or else credited to Government.

The branch treasuries in the interior of the districts were to be organized: arrears of great extent and variety, including a number of bills, both contingent and miscellaneous, were to be disposed of: the reporting and disbursement of pensions were to be regulated.

To effect all these measures with the requisite celerity and accuracy, to simplify that which was complicated by error, was a task far more tedious and harassing than to plant institutions in a new Province, or to mark out the rough outline of an Administration.

263. But beside those reforms which were immediately needed for the ordinary conduct of affairs, many other steps were simultaneously taken for the extension and improvement of a fiscal system.

The District Agency Courts were abolished. These irregular tribunals had grown out of the former political system, and had gradually absorbed much that might have been better disposed of in the district offices, especially disputes between the jageerdars and the landholders. Such questions were now

referred to the Revenue Courts, the *quasi* political jurisdiction of District Officers was annulled, and all matters of right were to be decided by the common law.

The voluminous records of the Agency, or Political and Diplomatic Collation of Agency * Department, were with great care and labor arranged and collated.

The Stamp Rules were enforced, to the improvement of the Revenue, Enforcement of the and to the repression of lax and vexatious litigation. Stamp Rules.

The Excise Laws relating to drugs and spirits were extended to jageer Extension of the Ex- estates, which had been unnecessarily exempted. cise Laws.

The jurisdiction of the Summary Suit Department was well defined, Summary Suit Depart- both order and justice were introduced into this ment improved. important branch, which regulates the relations between landlord and tenant, and between the jageerdars and their village communities.

This measure again was greatly promoted by the organized instruction Instruction of village of the village accountants, and by the appointment accountants. of Qanoongos (district notaries) to test the formality of the annual records.

In those rent-free estates which were held on the tenure of sowars' Registry of horse-men shares (see para. 420, page 163, Board's Report,) shares. the shares having become infinitely sub-divided, an elaborate record of them was made, and the living sharers were grouped off into sets according to genealogical order.

In those estates, also, where service commutation (see para. 433, Board's Report) was to be paid by a large number Service commutation. of co-sharers, representatives, "Sirkurdehs" were appointed from among the brotherhood to distribute the burden, and to collect from their partners.

Advances to landholders for works of utility. Regularity was enforced in regard to advances made to landholders for works of local utility.

Not only were all estates in which the Government had any share or Settlement of jageer interest regularly settled, but also all villages paying revenue to jageerdars were without any exception brought under settlement. This arrangement was most useful as regards the welfare of the villagers.

Throughout the districts, the Record Department was improved in the Establishment of re- several offices until it became really capable of cord offices. promoting the registration of landed tenures.

264. The regular settlement was carried on throughout the territory, and was nearly finished in two districts out of the four. The work progressed somewhat tardily, and proved to be costly : but, as can be readily understood from the foregoing description, the intricacies and minutiae to be dealt with were almost unexampled in fiscal annals. The operations were performed with much care, precision and elaboration ; and the work has, on the whole, proved quite satisfactory.

265. Within the space of three years this territory, presenting as it did administrative difficulties of an extraordinary character, was, under the directing energy of its Commissioner, Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, advanced to a state of order which might challenge comparison with the best regulated divisions of the North-western Provinces.

266. From 1849 to 1852 the collection of the land revenue, in spite of occasional drought and over-assessment, was quite successful, and highly creditable to the good faith and industry of the tax-payers. In the third year, 1852-53, some balances accrued, but these were chiefly nominal, and consisted of revenue left uncollected in consequence of reductions granted by the revised settlement.

267. It remains briefly to touch upon the fiscal condition of each of the five districts of this division.

268. *Umballa*.—The total revenue of all kinds amounts to about 5 lakhs, Company's Rupees, or £52,500, per annum. This district was an especially difficult charge. In no part of the Cis-Sutlej States was there greater confusion. The Treasury accounts were involved ; the numerous jageer villages were torn by dissensions between the jageerdars and the landholders ; the Government revenue had been in many localities assessed too high. Much of this has now been remedied, the accounts have been adjusted, and the revised settlement has equalized the revenue, and set at rest the disputes in the jageer estates. The settlement records have been completed and work well ; the village accountants have been

Relations between the jageerdars and the landholders.

properly trained. The jageerdars, as a body, are not contented with the system of money payments, which neutralizes their arbitrary power over the proprietors. On the other hand, however, they can obtain from the Courts a speedy means of realizing their just dues from the refractory.

269. The detail of the Inefficient Balance is as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, ...	10,000	11,000	6,000
Pensions,	6,000	15,000	2,000
Advances,	34,000	12,000	47,000
Miscellaneous,	1,000	17,000	12,000
Total,	51,000	55,000	67,000

The decrease under the heads of Establishment and Pensions is good ; the increase in advances has been caused by the erection of public buildings and the progress of the Grand Trunk Road. The settlement operations tended to swell the advances.

270. *Thanesur*.—The total revenue of all kinds amounts to upwards of 5 lakhs Rupees, or £50,000 per annum. This district resembles Umballa in the great prevalence of jageer estates, for the settlement of which similar measures have been adopted. A large portion of the revised settlement has been effected ; that which remains has

Thanesur District.

Completion of settlement entrusted to district Officers.

been entrusted to the district Officer. The summary settlement made under the Agency has been revised throughout. The greater portion of the district (with the exception of those tracts, such as Ladwa, which adjoin the Jumna River) is elevated and liable to drought. During the year 1852-53, however, heavy floods descended from the Hills. The uplands are remarkable for their pasturage grounds and extensive culturable waste. These tracts, however, have in many places been marked off and disposed of to speculators by public auction : it is hoped that thus

Sale of pasturage grounds.

they may become colonized. Some questions arose between the purchasers and the proprietors of adjacent villages, and also between the latter and the Government ; but these have been adjusted. The tax-payers have occasionally proved contumacious, and

several estates have consequently been taken under the direct management of the Revenue Officer.

271. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, ...	5,000	3,000	9,000
Pensions,	68,000	13,000	4,000
Advances,	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous,	0	6,000	3,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	75,000	22,000	16,000

The progressive decrease on the whole, from year to year, is satisfactory.

272. *Loodiana*.—The total revenue of all kinds amounts to 8 lakhs of Rupees, or £80,000, per annum. This Loodiana District, district has fewer political complications than the other districts of the Cis-Sutlej States. It was also originally better administered. The revised settlement has been lately completed at a moderate reduction of assessment. Previously, however, there was no special pressure of the revenue in any part. Working of the regular settlement. The fiscal departments generally are in good order, and it is expected that the settlement records will work well.

273. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	42,000	6,000	4,000
Pensions,	25,000	10,000	12,000
Advances,	69,000	22,000	15,000
Miscellaneous,	65,000	22,000	21,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	2,41,000	60,000	52,000

The item of Establishments is satisfactory; those of Pensions and Miscellaneous are high. The advances have been enhanced by the construction of public offices, of bridge of boats, compensation, refunds and settlement operations.

274. *Ferozepoor*.—Total revenue of all kinds amounts nearly to 4 lakhs of Rupees, or £40,000, per annum. Ferozepoor District. The former difficulties of this district resembled in many respects those of Umballa. In many places over-assessment prevailed. Generally the soil is poor and sandy; and in the tracts near the Sutlej the

villagers are rude, thievish and indisposed to agricultural industry. Such people are of course bad tax-payers; and it occasionally becomes

Occasional default. necessary to resort to coercive measures with them, such as the sale and transfer of lands.

The revised settlement is being conducted by the district Officer, and the village accountants are receiving a thorough education. The Treasury accounts at this station require much attention, and considerable advance has been made towards regularity of adjustment.

275. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows:—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,.....	24,000	6,000	6,000
Pensions,	1,000	0	0
Advances,	36,000	26,000	6,000
Miscellaneous,	13,000	9,000	1,06,000
Total,	74,000	41,000	1,18,000

All the heads are satisfactory with the exception of the Miscellaneous. This latter heading was increased by one item only, which stood for a short time on the books, and was speedily cleared off.

276. *Simla*.—The revenue of this hilly tract is almost nominal; and the attention of the district Officer is chiefly directed to the affairs of the station with its large European community, and to the political superintendence of the independent chiefs. In fact, the greater portion of the neighbouring Hills belong to these petty principalities; the Government revenue for the whole District amounts only to 46,930 Rupees. Several of the Government talooquas (sub-divisions of district) have been recently settled. Previously each cultivator had paid his quota direct to the Collector, and village responsibility had been lost sight of; now these parties have been grouped together into communities.

277. The Chiefs possess internal jurisdiction over their territory. Their revenues have risen greatly owing to the enhanced value of all kinds of produce, consequent on the European settlements in the Hills. As a class they are timid and gentle, ignorant, somewhat bigotted perhaps, and wedded to their ancient

Condition of the petty principalities. customs. Their subjects make no advance in civilization, and are in the same state as they were forty years ago. Many estates are held by petty jageerdars, who were reinstated in their possessions by Sir D. Ochterlony after the Ghoorkha invasion.

278. Formerly the Treasury accounts of this station were in great disorder; the contingent charges and unadjusted items had risen to a considerable amount. Recently, however, much improvement has been effected.

279. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,.....	9,000	14,000	10,000
Pensions,	3,000	0	0
Advances,	18,000	20,000	23,000
Miscellaneous,	22,000	8,000	5,000
Total,.....	52,000	42,000	38,000

There has been much diminution, but the amount is still high. The head of Advances is increased by sums disbursed on account of the Great Thibet Road, and for the purchase of a court-house.

Trans-Sutlej States Division.

280. This division contains only three districts, but in a fiscal point of view is above the average, and pays about 33 lakhs of Rupees revenue of all kinds, or £ 330,000 per annum.

281. The characteristics of this territory were sketched in Section XI. of the late Board's Report. The three districts of this division have laboured under no special difficulties like those of the Cis-Sutlej States. They have been systematically administered from the first. The summary settlement was carefully made, and from an early period the regular

The regular settlement completed. settlement was set on foot. This work was completed thoroughly by the year 1852, and subsequently to that period the fiscal management has resembled that of the well ordered districts of the North-western Provinces. At no period

Agricultural prosperity. has there been any distress in this division, nor any except isolated complaints of over-assessment.

There have not been the same fluctuations in prices nor the same excessive

cheapness which so grievously embarrassed the fiscal arrangements of the Punjab Proper. The revenue collections have been uniformly successful, and the difference between the sum totals of the summary and the regular settlements was trifling.

General success of the fiscal administration.

282. *Jullundhur District*,—Is a rich and paying district, yielding upwards of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or £ 125,000 per annum.

Jullundhur District.

The fiscal condition of this district was described in the Regular Settlement Report appended to the late Board's Report. This work was completed in 1851. This was the first settlement that was reported in the Punjab: but that of Kangra was completed in the same year. Since that time much pains have been taken to bring the principles determined at the settlement into complete operation, and to

make the record of rights the basis of the annual village papers. These papers when entered have

Working of the regular settlement.

been carefully collated with the settlement records, and all discrepancies rectified. Any errors of detail, or accidental deficiencies in the settlement which experience might elicit, have been gradually set right. The village accounts are correctly prepared, and the record faithfully exhibits the mutations in tenure or possession caused by death, inheritance, or transfer. Suits regarding rent, replevin, distribution of quotas, dispossession, &c., are actually decided according to the data and materials supplied by these documents.

Preparation of annual village records.

All this is believed to be highly satisfactory, and ensures to the people the benefits intended for them by the settlement. It is one thing to make a settlement, and another thing to work it. The collection of the revenue has been effective, and no balance worth mentioning has accrued on the new settlements. The village accountants are well trained and efficient.

283. The figures of the Inefficient Balance at the end of 1852-53 were as follows:—

	31st July 1850.	31st Jan. 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c., ...	18,000	13,000	47,000
Pensions,	3,000	6,000	8,000
Advances,	26,000	8,000	20,000
Miscellaneous,	29,000	7,000	37,000
Total, ...	76,000	34,000	1,12,000

All the items except that of Pensions had risen to a high figure by the close of 1852-53. The sum total of Rupees 1,12,000 is much higher than it ought to be, and would show that the accounts had not been rapidly adjusted. The heading of Establishments had been increased by the entertainment of an additional staff of Native writers in anticipation of sanction. The advances had been made for roads and public buildings.

284. *Hosheypoor District* is also a rich paying district, yielding upwards of 12½ lakhs of Rupees, or £122,500 per annum. The greater portion of this district, which lies below the Hills, resembles in its administration the District of Jullundhur. The regular settlement was completed early in 1852. The revenue fixed thereby has on the whole been collected with success. In one division of the district some few reductions were required, and have been granted: in another portion the records of the settlement needed a partial revision, which has also been effected. The entire settlement is now thoroughly brought into practice, and the village affairs are managed about as well as in Jullundhur.

Completion of the settlement records.

285. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows:—

	31st July 1850.	31st Jan. 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	4,000	6,000	15,000
Pensions,	10,000	28,000	29,000
Advances,	38,000	35,000	0
Miscellaneous,	18,000	50,000	54,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	70,000	1,19,000	98,000

The heading of Establishments and Advances are heavy, for the same reasons as at Jullundhur. The sum total is higher than it ought to be.

286. *Kangra* is a less paying district than the two last, but is rich for a Hill tract, and yields nearly 8 lakhs of Rupees or £80,000 per annum. The settlement of this district was completed in 1851. A complete report of work was submitted in 1852. The system of measurement through the agency of the villagers themselves has been alluded to in the late Board's Report, paragraph 448. The scheme itself was explained by its author in a Report printed in No. III. of the Punjab Selections. Its success in Kangra was complete, and its extension to the

System of measurement,

Kangra District.

District of Ferozepoor in the Cis-Sutlej States, and to the Punjab Proper, has been fraught with beneficial results. For the Kangra settlement the assessments were decidedly moderate, and the revenue has been collected with facility. In no district of the Punjab territories has the new settlement proved more popular and more highly esteemed by the agri-

Popularity of the settlement. culturists than in Kangra. The tenures of the land are as plain and simple as the habits of the people; and even in cases and questions, where mistakes might have introduced complications, the respective rights and interests of parties have been adjusted with so much discrimination that in practice they also appear easy. The annual village records are prepared in a shorter form than in the districts previously named, and they suit the Hill people well. The village accountants are not so highly trained as in the Plain districts, but they are equal to their duties which are less intricate here than elsewhere.

287. The state of the Inefficient Balance may be thus analysed :—

	31st July 1850.	31st Jan. 1852.	31st April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c., ...	16,000	12,000	10,000
Pensions,	28,000	7,000	10,000
Advances, .....	.....	1,000	26,000
Miscellaneous,	7,000	1,000	16,000
Total,	51,000	21,000	62,000

The advances have been more numerous than was proper, for bridges, tea plantations, &c. Here, as in other districts of this division, the Inefficient Balance is not altogether satisfactory.

Lahore Division.

288. This division contains five districts, and in a fiscal point of view, as in all others, is the largest and most important of all. Its revenues are about 39 lakhs, or £390,000 per annum, that is, about double the average of Punjab divisions.

289. The preceding paragraphs have dwelt on the satisfactory results attained in the two older divisions. We now pass on to newer territory, where difficulties different from those previously mentioned have been encountered, and as yet but partially overcome. In the Lahore Division, the extraordinary fall of prices (described in paras. 266 to 269 of the late Board's Report) has not been

Assessments deranged by fall of prices.

felt to a greater degree than in the other divisions of the Punjab Proper ; yet its effects have been perhaps still more vexatious from the large amount of revenue involved, and from the importance and number of the village communities affected. For the first year after annexation the extreme pressure of business in this division precluded more than ordi-

Fiscal system, how far it remains to be completed. nary attention to minute fiscal affairs. During the second year the settlements were set on foot, and subsequently the employment of the village accountants in that department has prevented the district authorities from doing much towards the perfecting the revenue system ; but these useful village officers, having been thoroughly trained in the settlement, are now being sent back to the district authorities, and will for the future be able to prepare annual papers equal to those of the Trans or Cis-Sutlej States.

290. The regular settlement has made rapid strides throughout this division ; the entire revenue has been assessed, and the record of rights is completed in nearly half the

Progress of the regular settlement. districts. The system of measurement formed a marked feature in these operations : originally based on the Kangra system, it has been ampli-

System of field measurement. fied and improved to suit the more elaborate tenures of the Plains. Its process and effects were

described in No. III. of the printed Punjab Selections. One main

result has been the formation of a class of village accountants such as not to be met with anywhere, even in Hindoostan, much less in the

Punjab territories. They are for the most part able to use the Persian

Good training of village accountants. character, and have thus gained a step in advance. Some can even compose with tolerable proficiency.

All are fair accountants, and many are quite expert in arithmetic. All are skilled in mensuration, and many can map lands with great neatness and precision. The rules drawn out for their instruction were printed in the Vernacular at the request of the late Lieutenant-Governor, North-western Provinces, and many copies have been taken by the Revenue Board at Agra. The system itself is also understood to have been, partially at least, adopted in the settlement now progressing in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

291. In the regular settlement of the Lahore Division the assessment, though decidedly below the summary settlement, was yet found in many places to have been pitched too high ; but the requisite reductions

Difficulties met with in the regular settlement.

have been granted. In the registration of landed tenure, the settlement has had to struggle with serious difficulties. The people, not themselves received such preliminary training as would lead them to appreciate an elaborate system; and though possessing old notions of ancestral rights, and extremely tenacious of them in fact, they yet did not care to cause their interests to be accurately recorded. They consequently rendered no aid whatever; in the loose and erroneous statements, they constantly misled the settlement officials, and thus in reality offered passive obstructions. At first the settlement establishments did not fully comprehend the general apathy of the people, and, though highly organized, committed mistakes. Earnest attention was subsequently given to the matter both by the settlement Officers and by the superintending authority. The records of landed rights will be as complete as circumstances present render them; but even then it may be expected that there will remain much that may require amendment in detail. Such amendment will be gradually effected by the district Officer with the aid of the village accountants, who are admirably qualified for the task.

292. The revenue is now, on the whole, being collected with out

even temporarily abandoned by its owner, with its liabilities undis- charged. But, as a remedy to this, rules have been issued from the Financial Commissioner's Office, prescribing the arrangements to be followed in this division regarding the farm and transfer of insolvent estates or shares of estates.

293. *Lahore District*.—Although the district is itself of first-
Lahore District.
class importance, its rent-roll is small; the
total revenue amounts to about 4½ lakhs of
Rupees, or £45,000, per annum. Under the summary settlement
partial failure occurred, but no general discontent was manifest. Occa-
sionally, a broken estate has been brought under the direct management
of the fiscal authorities. A few circles of villages, near the large jungle
Progress of the settle-
tract in the direction of Kussoor, were seriously
injured by drought; the collections at first failed
ment.
entirely, but subsequently relief was given. The whole district has
been assessed by the regular settlement; the record of rights is pro-
gressing. The village accountants are as yet chiefly engaged in the
settlement. A year or so must elapse before the revenue system can be
fully established.

294. In this district the department of accounts is more onerous and
Onerous department of
difficult than in any other district of the Punjab.
account.
During 1851 the sum total rose to the unusual
amount of more than twenty lakhs, exclusive of remittances. The
chief cause of this great accumulation was the payment of pensions
from this Treasury. A sum of six lakhs was to be paid annually
(three lakhs half-yearly) to a multitude of people who would crowd in
thousands to the office during the months of January and July. The
preparation of the warrants, the calculations for broken periods, and the
requisite identification, fully occupied the Treasury establishment, and
caused arrears to accrue in all other branches, and thus the accounts gene-
rally became deranged. The establishment of a separate Pension Pay
Establishment of a
Office, during 1851, afforded timely relief; and
Pension Pay Office.
the Officer in charge of the Treasury has generally
been relieved of other duties. Since July 1851 the sum total was
reduced to amounts ranging from ten to fifteen lakhs; from the com-
mencement of the present year it stood at twelve lakhs; and for the last
quarter, July 1854, it reached only to 9,75,165 Rupees. All items of
old date and origin, and presenting difficulties in adjustment, have been

•successfully removed. Indeed, the present amount consists almost entirely of pension advances: these excepted, there remains but 77,918 Rupees, an amount which is frequently equalled, sometimes exceeded in other Treasuries, which are far more easily managed than that of Lahore. If all the circumstances affecting Lahore as the metropolis of this Province be considered, the present state of the Inefficient Balance will appear highly creditable to the Treasury Officers.

295. The figures of the *Inefficient Balance*, in the same form as for other districts, up to May 1853 will stand as follows:—

	Oct. 1850.	April 1852.	April 1853.
Establishments and Contingencies, Rs.	1,92,000	1,95,000	1,53,000
Pensions,	„ 3,84,000	5,43,000	11,83,000
Advances,	„ 4,97,000	1,80,000	82,000
Miscellaneous,	„ 7,93,000	93,000	68,000
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Total,	18,66,000	10,11,000	14,86,000

296. *Umritsur District*.—This is a rich paying district, with a total revenue of about 10½ lakhs of Rupees, or £ 105,000 per annum. The summary settlement worked comparatively well: occasional reductions were granted, but no general revision. The regular settlement has been completed during the present year, 1854, including both assessment and record of rights. This is the second district in the *Punjab Proper* that was regularly settled, the Buttala or Goordaspoor District being the first. The new settlements are on the whole working well: no balances have accrued, except in the *Trans-Ravee* portion of the district, owing to a fertilizing stream having deserted its old channel. In this tract complete reduction has been granted. The village accountants are well trained, and their annual papers for the year 1853-54 are being based on the settlement records.

297. The *Inefficient Balance* at this Treasury had, during the period under report, risen to a large amount. It consisted chiefly of disbursements made for the erection of Jail, Police Office, Supply Depôts, and other public buildings. Attention has however been given to the adjust-

ment of these accounts. At the close of the official year 1853 they stood as follows :—

	1850.	1852.	1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c.,.....	7,2000	85,000	33,000
Pensions,	26,000	44,000	1,16,000
Advances,.....	35,000	9,000	14,000
Miscellaneous,	14,000	12,000	1,76,000
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Total,.....	1,47,000	2,58,000	3,39,000

Many of these items have since been cleared off or reduced.

298. *Goordaspoor*—(*Buttala, Deenanugger*)—is an average district, yielding a total revenue of eight-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees, or £85,000 per annum. This was the first district in the Punjab Proper to be regularly settled. The assessment was made on apparently equitable principles at a reduction on the summary settlement; but even after the regular settlement occasional relief was found necessary in all parts of the district; full reductions have been given, and the revenue, as it now stands, will be easily collected. All items of demand suspended during the summary settlement have been remitted; as in the Umritsur District, the village accountants are well trained, and their papers are being prepared in the same manner.

299. There are no circumstances in this district to render the Treasury work difficult, but from accidental causes the accounts had fallen into arrear; they have now been brought up.

300. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	1850.	1852.	1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c., ...	8,000	12,000	20,000
Pensions,	3,000	2,000	12,000
Advances,	36,000	43,000	37,000
Miscellaneous,	18,000	20,000	40,000
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Total,.....	65,000	77,000	1,09,000

301. *Sealkote District*.—This district, though small in area, is rich, and yields a total revenue of $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs Rupees, or £ 87,500, per annum. It comprises the best well irrigation in the Punjab. The highly cultivated tracts were high-

Sealkote District.

ly assessed at the summary settlement. The remarks contained in paragraphs 268 and 269 of the late Board's Report are precisely applicable to this locality. Here lands *fertilized by labor and capital* met with unremunerative returns in a glutted market, and were exposed

to injurious competition with lands *fertilized by a casual abundance of rain*. Hundreds of fine villages, unable to get a price for a produce, failed to pay their highly assessed revenue. An extensive revision of the summary settlement became immediately necessary: although the regular settlement was approaching, still the evil was too pressing to admit of any delay. The regular settlement has since reduced

the revenue below the revised summary settlement, and now at last contentment prevails. The village accountants having been mainly occupied in the settlement, a fiscal system has hardly yet been established. The record of rights is being carefully prepared in the settlement department; this done, the sub-division of shares and hold-

ings, and the relations between the various members of the large village communities, which prevail in this district, can be accurately adjusted.

302. The Treasury accounts in this district, owing to the cantonment of a large body of troops, are heavy, but they are in excellent order, and items are adjusted with all practicable regularity.

303. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows:—

	1851-52.	1852-53.
Establishments and Contingencies, ...	15,000	17,000
Pensions,... ..	.....	.....
Advances,	13,000	42,000
Miscellaneous,... ..	.....	3,000
Total,...	28,000	62,000

304. *Goojeranwalla*.—This district, though of large extent, is not rich, its total revenue amounting to 5½ lakhs of Rupees, or £55,000. The revenue system is in about the same state of advance as at Sealkote. The revenue has been assessed throughout by the regular settlement, but the record of rights remains. Droughts have from time to time prevailed, but the requisite remissions and suspensions have been promptly granted; yet, on the other hand, the revenue has always been collected with firmness and judgment.

Some small local canals seem required to preserve this district from occasional scarcity. The village accountants are receiving an excellent training in the settlement department; but the annual papers cannot be rendered complete until the record of rights shall have been prepared by that department.

305. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows:—

	1850.	1852.	1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c.,... ..	8,000	5,000	9,000
Pensions,	5,000	2,000	4,000
Advances, ... ..	.....	2,000	.....
Miscellaneous, ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total,...	13,000	9,000	13,000

Nothing has ever existed to complicate the accounts, which have always been regularly kept. Few Treasuries are more satisfactory than this.

Jhelum Division.

306. This division contains four districts, and in a fiscal point of view is of average importance, paying 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of Rupees, or £217,500 per annum. In the division last treated of, namely, the Lahore Division, the fiscal system had been materially influenced by the regular settlement. In most districts that important department had produced results more or less complete; and during the progress of operations the ordinary collectorate work had to a great extent been kept in abeyance. In the Jhelum Division, on the contrary, the regular settlement and survey had not commenced during the period under report; and it was only during the

Excellence of the fiscal arrangements in this division.

year 1853 that these establishments crossed the Chenab. Nevertheless, it is very satisfactory to note the progress that has been made, in this division, towards the establishment of a fiscal system. In no part of the Punjab have the summary settlements been worked so thoroughly, and carried out so minutely, as in these districts; in no division have the difficulties been greater. The fall of prices utterly deranged the assessments, was felt with the utmost severity. Relief came somewhat slowly at first, while the revenue Officers were considering their measures and collecting their data; but in time it did come, and pacified all discontent. The agriculturists were clamorous; and there seemed, at one time, reason to believe that the more remission they ob-

Revision of the summary settlement. tained, the more they would complain. But now that even murmuring has ceased there appears to be a limit, which once reached, the people settle down to industry and cheerfully liquidate the relaxed demand. The revised summary settlements were well conducted ; field measurements were made ; the village accountants have been trained ; a rough record of rights has been effected, and tenures have been partially adjudicated ; and the annual village papers are prepared regularly and entered in due form. All this is much beyond the ordinary scope of a summary settlement, and is considered to be highly creditable to the revenue Officers, and especially to the Commissioner, under whose practical guidance and strict supervision these improvements have been achieved.

307. *Rawul Pindee*.—This district has a large area with scattered cultivation and a rugged surface, hilly, wild and raving. Its yield of revenue is somewhat under the average, being in all somewhat in excess of $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of Rupees, or £67,500. The people of this district rendered themselves somewhat notorious during 1852 by their turbulent clamouring for reduction of the summary settlement. Twice was a general relief afforded ; partial or occasional remissions have been subsequently granted, and at length, discontent has ceased. The revenue establishments, though indifferent at first, have been gradually improving. The village accountants have undergone some training, and a rough record of rights has been compiled.

308. The Treasury duties are somewhat heavy, but the accounts are fairly kept. The Inefficient Balance is of an ordinary character ; its condition may be thus illustrated :—

	January 1851.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853
Pay of Establishments, ...	88,000	5,000	15,000
Pensions,... ..	.....	1,000	7,000
Advances,... ..	83,000	6,000	1,000
Miscellaneous,... ..	1,000	29,000	13,000
Total,	1,72,000	41,000	36,000

309. *Jhelum*.—This district, in general features, resembles that of Rawul Pindee, and the yield of revenue is nearly the same, being about 7 lakhs of Rupees, or £ 70,000.

Jhelum District.
A complete revision of the summary settlement was effected during

New summary settle- 1852-53. It was approved, except in one or two
ment. localities where further reductions were granted.
The agriculturists are well behaved, and their tenures simple. Much has
been done to secure good measurement and to train the village account-
tants. A record of rights has also been attempted with some success.

310. The Inefficient Balance is fairly clear, as will be seen from the
following figures :—

	January 1851.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, ...	3,000	6,000	8,000
Pensions,	3,000	10,000	8,000
Advances,	1,000	18,000	1,000
Miscellaneous,		4,000	4,000
Total,	7,000	38,000	21,000

311. *Goojerat*.—This district differs from the other districts of the
division, and resembles those of the Lahore Divi-
Goojerat District. sion. Its revenue, however, is under the average,
being something less than $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, or £52,500. It has, however, large
jageer estates not included in the above. Under the summary settle-
ment much loud discontent was at first manifest ; but one searching
revision of the summary settlement was effected in 1852-53, at a consi-

derable reduction on the whole, although previous
Complete revision of the summary settlement. inequalities were in a great measure rectified, and
the revenue in under-assessed villages was raised. No further revision
has been necessary. A field measurement was made with considerable
accuracy ; the village accountants were taught to prepare their annual
papers in good style. In no district of the Punjab has the summary
settlement been better managed ; indeed, it left comparatively little for

the regular settlement to do. This is the only
Commencement of the regular settlement. district in the Jhelum Division in which the regu-
lar settlement has commenced. The professional survey and the field
measurement have been finished in a manner similar to that described
for the districts of the Lahore Division.

312. The Treasury work is light, and the accounts have been always
clear. The Inefficient Balance is one of the most satisfactory, as will be
seen from the following figures :—

	Jan. 1851.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	13,000	6,000	4,000
Pensions,	2,000	1,000	3,000

Advances,	3,000	.....	2,000
Miscellaneous,	2,000	29,000	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	20,000	36,000	9,000

313. *Shahpoor*.—This is a large jungly district, over-grown with brush-wood, resembling the districts of the Mooltan Division. Its yield of revenue is small, being something above two-and-a-half lakhs, or £25,000. It was for some time behind the other districts of this division in revenue affairs. The people are rude and apathetic. But, recently, a careful revision of the summary settlement has been effected; and some progress has been made in the preparation of village papers. The boundaries of demarcation of boundaries. estates are now being marked off, and the central jungle tracts are being allotted, in preparation for the professional survey which is to enter the district in the ensuing cold season of 1854-55. The grazing-tax exists in this district, and yields Rupees 1,487-14.

314. This Treasury receives the greater portion of the salt revenue; still the accounts are not heavy, and have been uniformly well kept. Here also the Inefficient Balance is one of the most satisfactory, as may be seen from the following figures :—

	Jan. 1851	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	5,000	6,000	2,000
Pensions,	3,000	5,000	1,000
Advances, ... ..	.....	3,000	1,000
Miscellaneous,	2,000	1,000	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	10,000	15,000	4,000

Mooltan Division.

315. This division contains only three districts, and in a fiscal point of view stands last on the list, except the Peshawur Division. It pays under ten-and-three-quarter lakhs, or £107,500 per annum. In the Revenue Department it is not so far advanced as that of Jhelum. It may stand third on the list, that is, after Lahore and Jhelum, and before Leia. The country is poor, and the revenue is not, on the whole, flourishing. The characteristics of all the three districts (Googaira, Jhung, Mooltan) are the same, namely, in the centre, a tract covered with grass and brushwood, and the edges near the

rivers fringed with cultivation. The whole division suffers from a remarkable scarcity of rain; the cultivation is entirely dependent on irrigation from wells or canals. There are two sources of revenue here which are almost unknown in the divisions previously described, namely, the taxes on cattle-grazing and on date-groves.

316. *Mooltan District*.—This district is under the average as regards the amount of revenue, which somewhat exceeds five-and-a-quarter lakhs of Rupees, or £52,500 per annum. The management of this district immediately after annexation, and the canal system, for which it is famous, were described in paragraphs 257 to 259 and 350 of the late Board's Report. This system is carefully maintained, and is gradually being improved. The management of the canals will be fully described in the section on Material Improvements. The revenue has been collected with tolerable success in that part of the district which lies along the Rivers Ravee and Chenab; and the revised summary settlement effected during 1852 was one of the few instances in which revision has not been attended with a sacrifice of revenue. This settlement was made on accurate data (approaching in completeness those prepared for the regular settlement), and was in itself quite moderate. The villages were flourishing, and the canal cultivation luxuriant. The relations between the "chukdars" and the proprietors, and between the cultivators and proprietors, (see paragraphs 284 of the late Board's Report) were placed on a sound basis. In this tract the revenue may be pronounced satisfactory: but it is less promising on the Eastern side towards the Sutlej. There the lands are poorer; the effects of the river are uncertain, and often disastrous; the agriculturists have no affection for their homes and property, and on the slightest failure or misfortune abscond to the neighbouring territory of Bahawalpoor. The summary assessment in that quarter, also, was very unequal. A revised summary settlement had been partially commenced during the year 1852, and has since been progressing. The training of the village accountants throughout the district is as yet imperfect, and consequently the annual papers are defective. The peculiar tenures* of the Mooltanee Puthans are still undecided: their adjustment will probably not be completed until the regular settlement shall come on.

* For an account of these tenures, see Major Edwardes' "Year in the Punjab Frontier," Vol. II., pages 14—16, and also late Board's Report, para. 284.

317. The date-groves, which enjoy some celebrity from their stately luxuriance, yield Rupees 7,756. The grazing-tax yields Rupees 18,116. The arrangements for its realization are improving, but are not yet equal to those of Jhung.

318. The Treasury work in this district is at present heavy. The Inefficient Balance exhibited large accumulations up to the end of the official year 1852, for which no valid reason can be given. Within the year 1853, however, great attention was paid to the clearance of these outstanding arrears, and a very considerable reduction in the unadjusted items was effected, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	31st Oct. 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Durbar,	1,40,000	1,16,000	18,000
Pay of Establishments, &c.,	2,00,000	1,65,000	70,000
Pensions,	12,000	16,000	12,000
Advances,	20,000	44,000	34,000
Miscellaneous, ... ..	.....	29,000	3,000
Total,	3,72,000	3,70,000	1,37,000

The Durbar item is of old standing; the unaudited pay of Establishments is still unusually high; the advances include disbursements for public buildings. But on the sum total the decrease is marked.

319. *Googaira*.—This district has a large waste area, and pays but a small revenue of three lakhs of Rupees, or £30,000 per annum. The demarcation of village boundaries by the regular settlement has been effected; the work has been well done, and the village accountants have been trained in mensuration. The agriculturists of this district are naturally peaceful and industrious, and no discontent would have arisen had the Khanwa Canal not failed. The best villages in the district were dependent on this canal. Unfortunately during the years 1852 and 1853 the usual supply of water suddenly ceased at critical periods, and the crops rapidly began to wither.

Googaira District. During the year 1852-53 upwards of half a lakh of Rupees was lost to the revenue on this account. At this period a revised summary settlement of the district was made, which reduced the revenue from Rupees 3,71,233 to 2,86,154.

Such heavy remissions may from time to time be anticipated, unless the canals can be rendered quite secure. The arrangements which are being made for this purpose will be described in the section on Material Improvements.

320. The Treasury work in this district has been uniformly light. The following figures of the Inefficient Balance are of ordinary amount under all the headings except that of Advances, which latter comprise heavy disbursements for public buildings :—

	31st Oct. 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Durbar,	12,000	18,000	1,000
Pay of Establishments, &c.,	38,000	31,000	17,000
Pensions,	11,000	23,000	3,000
Advances,	34,000	37,000	46,000
Miscellaneous,	8,000	.....	.....
Total,	1,03,000	1,09,000	67,000

321. *Jhung*.—This district resembles that of Googaira, except that its cultivation depends on wells rather than canals. *Jhung District*, Its revenue also is small, being about two-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees, or £25,000 per annum. The first summary settlement made under the Residency was greatly deranged by the vicissitudes to which the district was subjected during the second Seikh War. From that time the settlements in the several sub-divisions of the district have been revised one after the other. They were based on accurate measurements; the revenue was equally assessed, and the records were more than usually complete. But as a drawback to these results, it is understood that extensive corruption prevailed among the Native establishment employed in the work. The regular settlement has been commenced in this district; boundaries have been marked off, and the professional survey will be completed during the cold season of 1854-55. The village accountants have been fairly trained, and the annual papers are in some degree of order. The landed tenures, however, require much adjustment. The district has been justly described as a “half-settled colony.” The cultivation entirely depends on wells; each well with its surrounding fields stands isolated amidst the wilderness, and forms a little hamlet of

Summary settlements.

Field measurement and village records.

Detached wells.

itself. Under such circumstances the existence of village communities is rare; and the danger is, lest wells should be grouped together as component parts of one estate, which have no other connexion except that of contiguity.

322. The grazing-tax in this district yields no less than 27,643 Rupees; the arrangements for its realization through the heads of the several classes of graziers are excellent, superior to those of any other district. The date-groves yield Rupees 2,925.

323. The Treasury work in this district is light. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows:—

		31st Oct. 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Durbar,	... ..	32,000	1,000	.....
Pay of Establishments, &c.,		66,000	36,000	28,000
Pensions,	... ..	1,000	19,000	24,000
Advances,	... ..	.....	8,000	31,000
Total,		99,000	64,000	83,000

The sum total on the latter year is in all respects much higher than it ought to be, especially if the small size of the district be considered.

Leia Division.

324. This division contains four districts. In a fiscal point of view it is of average importance, paying about seventeen lakhs of Rupees, or £170,000 per annum. From its remoteness, and its want of civilization, it labors under disadvantages in regard to the establishment of a fiscal system. There is difficulty in procuring trained Native officials, and some time must perhaps elapse before all questions of tenure can be disposed of, and the village accounts properly kept. Much, however, has been done both to equalize and reduce the assessments, and on the whole the people are contented.

325. *Leia District.*—The large area of this district was noticed in paragraph 261 of the late Board's Report. Its revenues are about four-and-three-quarter lakhs of Rupees, or £47,500, per annum. It may be described as two strips of cultivation lying along the banks of the Jhelum and the Indus, with a sandy desert between them. The first summary settlement was moderate on the whole, but unequally distributed. During 1852 great discontent prevailed in the Indus villages, partly from ravages of the river,

and partly from the misconduct of the revenue officials. Indeed, up to the close of 1852, the fiscal management of the district was generally unsuccessful. During 1853, however, much improvement was effected. The settlement on the banks of the Indus first came under revision.

Revision of the summary settlement. Time did not admit of a measurement being made, but the villages were visited by the district Officer himself, and their condition examined. The tenures were investigated; the relations between the superior and subordinate proprietors were defined; and a record was taken in hand through means of trained

Preparation of village records. Natives from the regular settlement department.

In none of the many revisions of the summary settlement in the Punjab were these better adjudicated than in this instance. Since that time, also, a revision has been progressing in villages on the River Jhelum, on the opposite side of the district. In regard to the village accountants, though the material is inferior as compared with the Lahore and Jhelum Divisions, yet the training has been systematic.

The canals are kept up efficiently. The grazing-tax yields Rupees 52,283 per annum. The capricious inundations of the Indus will always more or less disarrange a large number of villages in this district.

326. The Treasury accounts are light, and in fair order. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows:—

			31st Oct. 1850.	April 1852.	April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	...	...	21,000	17,000	15,000
Pensions,	...	...	10,000	10,000	4,000
Advances,	...	...	12,000	22,000	26,000
Miscellaneous,	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total,	...	...	43,000	49,000	45,000

The item of Establishments comprised the pay of some extra establishments. The advances were made for public buildings.

327. *Khangurh*.—This is the most prosperous district in the lower part of the Punjab, and the only one in which the original summary settlement has not been revised. Its total revenues are about four-and-three-quarter lakhs of Rupees, or £ 47,500 per annum. It is situated near the confluence of the Rivers Chenab and Indus. A large portion of the land is alluvial. Small canals are

No revision of summary settlement.

Repeated reduction of the summary assessment. still further reduced the demand until he was satisfied that the people were thoroughly contented. The total reductions amount to one lakh of Rupees, or 20 per cent. on the revenue. The subsidiary arrangements of the summary settlement are as yet crude and imperfect. But generally the due position of the headmen of the village communities has been secured, as their influence is of importance in a political as well as a fiscal point of view.

330. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st Oct. 1850.	April 1852.	April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c.,	83,000	33,000	17,000
Pensions,	11,000	12,000	4,000
Advances,... ..	16,000	1,05,000	48,000
Miscellaneous,... ..	28,000	.....	6,000
Total,	1,38,000	1,50,000	75,000

The item of Establishments is high. The advances comprise some disbursements to the irregular levies.

331. *Dehra Ismael Khan*.—The revenues of this district are three-

Dehra Ismael Khan and-a-half lakhs of Rupees, or £35,000 per annum. District.

The general returns are meagre, and in this respect greater system is required ; nevertheless, the district authorities have found leisure from the repression of violent crime and the chastisement of marauders from without, to revise the settlement and to adjust landed tenures. The several well-known tracts in this district, namely Bunnoo, Tâk, Murwut, Kolachee, have been separately settled. In all the assessments are moderate and adapted to the various tracts, some of which are rich and others sterile. In the two latter, (*viz.* Murwut and Kolachee,) the relations between the several classes of owners and occu-

Summary settlement in Bunnoo. pants have been carefully arranged. In Bunnoo itself the collections for the first three years of our

rule were made on an annual cash valuation of one-quarter the gross produce. A settlement was made during 1853 for three years, based on these collections, but allowing a large reduction on them. A commencement of village records has been made. With regard to the former state and present circumstances of this district, the advance which has been made towards a revenue system, though in

Settlements in Tâk and Kolachee. itself not so great, is yet believed to be creditable.

In Tâk also, which had been previously farmed to a local chief, a liberal settlement has been made. In both Tâk and Kola-

chee the position and emoluments of the hereditary chiefs have been so fixed as to secure their services in defending the border, and to enlist their interests in promoting the prosperity of their villages.

332. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	<i>April 1852.</i>	<i>April 1853.</i>
Pay of Establishments,	81,000	1,14,000
Pensions,	23,000	18,000
Advances,	1,11,000	1,48,000
Miscellaneous,	7,000	7,000
Total,	2,22,000	2,97,000

They would seem to show that the accounts are still allowed to remain in considerable arrear. The amounts under all the headings are high, especially under that of Advances, which however comprise disbursements to the Irregular Force stationed in this district.

Peshawur Division.

333. A Report for this division labours under some disadvantage, inasmuch as the returns are scanty and incomplete
Peshawur Division.

as compared with those of other divisions. The fiscal management of this territory has been well cared for by the local authorities ; and for the district of Peshawur especially, it is the best conducted branch in the Administration. It cannot of course be expected that this should be a *paying* division. The Huzara and Kohat districts are poor, but the Peshawur Valley is fertile ; and on the whole, in a fiscal point of view, the division is about equal to that of Mooltan. It is hoped that for future years its statistical returns will be uniform with those of the other Commissionerships.

334. *Peshawur District.*—This district pays three-fourths of the revenue of the whole division, its income being
Peshawur District. nearly seven lakhs. The first fiscal history and the first rough settlement of this district were described in paragraph 244 of the Board's Report. It was also stated that revised settlements for short terms were in progress, and that the official Reports might be expected. This revision has since that period been carefully completed, and elaborate

Settlements in Momund, Eusufzye and Hushtnuggur. Reports for the three most important sub-divisions, namely, those of Eusufzye, Momund, and Hushtnuggur, have been received. In the Board's Report, page 100, the rent-roll was stated at Rupees 8,93,072, inclusive of Kohat. The reduction since granted has been considerable : during 1852-53 the

receipts on account of land revenue were returned as Rupees 5,95,000.

Assessment.

But the last rent-roll for 1853-54 shows Rupees 7,02,910. The assessment is supposed to be quite as high as would be consistent with propriety: that it does not press unduly is shown by the general contentment which prevails. During the past winter the Chief Commissioner on his tour through this district received no complaints of over-taxation. Much attention has been paid to the equitable distribution of the quotas due from individual proprietors,

Record of rights.

and a registration of rights has been made. Qualified Natives of Hindoostan have been imported to teach the village accountants. The partition of landed property among the members of the clans, (half-martial, half-agricultural,) is curiously elaborate, and the difference between traditionary shares and actual possession is embarrassing. The primary division of the conquered lands

Ancestral shares.

which the tribe made among its warriors, though subsequently disturbed by many circumstances, still exists in the minds and memories of their descendants. Originally each share contained an equal proportion of good and bad soil; this proportion might fluctuate, and the owner would consider himself entitled

Re-distribution of actual possession.

to re-allotment. In many cases a re-adjustment would be effected by whole bodies changing lands for a fixed period. Such temporary exchanges, though sanctioned by prescription, are apt to cause vexatious disputes. Another fertile cause of difficulty is the right to restoration of shares claimed by parties out of possession. The dispossession may have been forcible, or may have been

Restoration of absentees.

voluntary. The owner may for years or even for generations have deserted his property, which may have since passed through many hands: he may in the pursuit of more exciting employment, such as raids and border skirmishes, have thrown up his land in the hope of one day re-possessing it, and in the knowledge that the mere fact of titular right gave him weight in the councils and assemblies of the tribe: the present possessor may have held the property as owner, and sustained its credit in times of distress: still the original owner considers himself landlord, and claims to be recorded as such. The general feeling of the community

Mode of adjusting disputes between the occupant and the original proprietor.

is in favor of his receiving at least a portion of the share. It will probably be necessary to effect compromises between the nominal and the virtual proprietor. Such questions must be gradually adjusted.

In the mean time the district authorities are registering all claims of this nature, and judiciously preventing the occurrence of any hot dispute. By means of good field measurements, also, they are aiding the landholders in the arrangement of the allotments of shares and possession. In many cases the Government revenue of particular villages has been leased

Leases to mulliks or representatives. out to the mulliks, or representatives of the community, who are then allowed to collect in kind

from the shareholders, and to pay a cash revenue to the Collector. This measure may be necessary in many estates from the inability of the lesser shareholders to engage for the revenue, but the early discontinuance of the system is desirable. In all villages the position of the mulliks in regard to their constituents, and their various privileges have been

Rights of cultivators. defined and recorded. So also, the rights of cultivators and tenants ("chorekars") and of various

other classes who, in the wilder tracts, are to be found almost in a state of serfdom. Much interest attaches to all the affairs of this district, and it may be well to explain several of the terms current among these martial colonies. The "*kundee*" is an aggregate of shares, that is, a por-

Fiscal phraseology in Peshawur. tion belonging to one branch of a large family or to several parties belonging to the same stock.

The "*bukhra*" is the ancestral share itself. The "*duftur*" is the *title-deed* or authoritative record of such share, to which, even after long dis-possession, the owner clings with so much tenacity. The mullik is the head of the "*kundee*," and represents all the "*bukhras*" included within it.

335. *Kohat*.—The revenue of this district is small, amounting only

Kohat District. to one lakh. In the late Board's rent-roll (see Report, page 100,) this was included in the Rupees

8,93,072 set down to Peshawur. The summary settlement fixed the revenue of the district (exclusive of Upper Meeranzye and inclusive of the sterile Teree tract held by Khan Mahomed Khan, mentioned in para. 247 of the Board's Report) at Rupees 96,375. It was based on the produce

Summary settlement. returns for former years, but no measurement of land has been effected. Leases have been granted

to the village representatives (mulliks,) on the system described as occasionally prevailing at Peshawur, and sometimes even to strangers, but it will not be necessary to renew engagements of this nature. The same pertinacity as regards nominal title without actual possession is found here as in other border districts. The cultivation mainly depends on

irrigation from water-courses : from such lands the cultivator or proprietor is content to pay a large share of the produce to the lessee. This district was in a greatly deteriorated state when it passed into British hands. Before annexation the villages had become depopulated, and the land-owners had fled in numbers to avoid the exactions of the Barukzyes, who held the district in jageer. Intestine blood feuds everywhere prevailing added to the general distress. Under British Rule confidence has of course been restored, though the affairs of the Afreedee Passes and the border contests have had an injurious effect on agriculture. The fiscal arrangements are as yet rude, and there is not perhaps room for the lengthy inquiries which have been made at Peshawur.

336. *Huzara*.—The first settlement of this district was described in para. 239 of the Board's Report. The summary assessment was made in a manner similar to that of Kohat. Much was done in equalizing as well as reducing the taxation, which in some favored tracts stood as high as 20 Rupees per acre. Here also the fiscal arrangements are at present rude. The claims for restoration on the part of dispossessed proprietors are very numerous in this district. Their indiscriminate admission would create an extensive change in the disposition of landed property ; care will however be taken in their adjudication, so that the rights of existing occupants may not be disregarded.

337. The revenue of this district is about one-and-three-quarter lakhs of Rupees, or £17,500, a comparatively small amount. All the assessments are now remarkably light, when compared with the revenue demands under the Seikhs. But the Northern or more hilly tracts are believed to be almost nominally taxed in the majority of instances. No part of the Punjab has made perhaps greater progress in wealth and contentment than Huzara since annexation. The people have without a single exception proved loyal and obedient ; the only *emeute* which has taken place was that of the Khaghan Syuds, described in the political section. These results are the more remarkable, as under Seikh rule the normal condition of the country was that of armed and sullen resistance to the Government.

338. The fiscal condition of each division and district having been sketched, it now remains to offer some brief remarks applicable to the whole territory. The following statements, pertaining to this section, have been prepared after the North-western Provinces model, as mentioned

Statistical returns for in a foregoing paragraph; but much indulgence the whole territory. must be claimed for them, as they are the first revenue statistics which have been prepared for the Punjab, and in a new country the attainment of statistical accuracy is a task of great difficulty and uncertainty.

- 1.—Abstract of Meteorological Register.
- 2.—Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue.
- 3.—Statement of Dustuks and Tulubana; that is, Collector's processes.
- 4.—Statement of Abkaree (Drugs and Spirits) Demands, Receipts and Balances.
- 5.—Statement of Stamps, Receipts and Charges.
- 6.—Statement of Commutation Demands, Collections and Balances.
- 7.—Statement of Summary Suits.
- 8.—Statement of Lapses and Resumptions of Rent-free Tenures.
- 9.—Statement of lapsed and resumed Estates.
- 10.—Statement of Estates sold, farmed and transferred for Arrears of Revenue.

339. The object of the Meteorological Register is the ascertainment of the exact amount of rain which may fall at the Meteorological Register. central station of each District, and about the several taxing Officers in the interior. For this purpose, rain-gauges are distributed. The operation, if really well performed, is of course highly useful, but it may be doubted whether, as yet, the Native Revenue Officers understand how to use the instruments accurately, or to keep them in good working order. This consideration must of course detract from the value of the Register, but it is hoped that yearly a greater approach to accuracy may be secured.

340. The second statement in the list is of so much importance, being in fact the rent-roll of the country, and exhibiting all the particulars regarding the Land Revenue of every district, that it must be given *in extenso*.

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue.

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue in the Districts of the Punjab, Cis and Trans-Sutlej States and Trans-Indus Territories, for the year 1852-53.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.																	
					REAL.					Irrecoverable.	Nominal.											
					In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.																
CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.	Umballa,	534975	7	2	396118	710	138856	15	4	2043	10	6	87706	7	9	0	0	0	49106	13	1	
	Thanesur,	469348	11	9	463666	311	5682	7	10	739	2	7	410	2	8	2811	11	8	1721	211		
	Loodiana,	780542	5	11	759078	1	21464	4	10	570	3	9	17950	10	1	0	0	0	2943	7	0	
	Ferozepoor,	374648	11	2	365813	12	8834	14	10	1022	14	11	867	3	5	4708	3	8	2236	810		
	Simla,	33307	10	8	33247	2	60	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	710		
TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES.	1852-53, ..	2192822	14	8	2017923	12	0	174899	2	8	4375	15	9	106934	7	11	7520	3	4	56068	7	8
	1851-52, ..	2144078	14	3	2084885	14	4	59192	15	11	9669	10	6	23819	1	11	7552	14	1	18151	5	5
	Jullundhur,	1071531	2	6½	1062628	0	7	8903	1	11½	914	0	4½	2580	5	4½	4839	11	10½	579	0	4
	Hosheypoor,	1195424	12	11	1188867	6	4	6557	6	7	1305	0	1	2036	2	3	2156	10	3	105910	0	0
	Kangra,	660753	0	0	642721	4	0	18031	12	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	17969	12	0
TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES.	1852-53, ..	2927708	15	5½	2894216	10	11	33492	4	6½	2251	0	5½	4616	7	7½	6986	6	1½	19608	6	4
	1851-52, ..	2954400	11	2½	2916105	14	1	38294	13	1½	7553	10	7½	121	14	0	10579	3	6	19640	1	0

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.																
					REAL.																
					In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.													
LAHORE.	Lahore,	394793	5	0	361419	12	1	33373	8	11	1353	6	0	0	0	0	9436	12	0	22583	611
	Umritsur,	1113145	5	9	978218	14	11	134926	6	10	17789	7	1	0	0	0	54733	2	5	62403	13
	Goordaspoor,	888581	15	0	814342	5	1	74239	9	11	1402	1	2	300	7	0	3109	2	0	69427	4
	Goojeranwalla,	595353	1	2	539175	14	8	56177	14	3	3938	5	3	2420	4	0	22604	12	10	26154	8
	Sealkote, ..	939282	0	2	855405	15	1	83876	1	1	2483	2	3	0	0	0	19723	3	2	61669	11
MOOLTAN.	1852-53,...	3931156	6	10	3548562	13	10	382593	9	0	26967	0	7	3720	11	0	109867	0	5	242238	13
	1851-52,...	3918167	2	7	3750656	15	7	158510	3	0	15898	0	3	4089	2	4	80977	14	3	57545	2
	Mooltan,	584522	4	2	491087	13	4	98434	6	10	7304	2	6	634	9	6	85495	10	10	0	0
	Jhung,	249664	3	6	196327	14	6	53376	5	0	4663	11	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	48176	10
	Googaira,	371233	4	0	284572	1	1	80661	2	11	3779	8	2	0	0	0	82134	10	9	747	0
LEIA.	1852-53,...	1205419	11	8	971947	12	11	233471	14	9	15747	5	8	1170	9	6	167630	5	7	48923	10
	1851-52,...	1207669	12	0	1095155	13	2	112513	14	10	10184		5	6492	12	3	95069	8	11	167	4
	Leia,	493149	6	9	402309	14	6	90839	8	3	63075	15	4	12766	13	2	13220	1	9	1776	10
	Khangurh,	479399	6	6	459138	4	1	20201	2	5	7878	12	0	3631	9	6	3266	6	6	5484	6
	Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	460549	13	9	388586	10	5	71963	3	4	18582	2	8	1895	1	0	51485	15	8	0	0
LEIA.	Dehra Ismael Khan, ..	396729	12	10	351893	9	9	44836	3	1	6405	9	4	0	0	0	28347	6	6	10083	3
	1852-53,...	1829828	7	10	1601928	6	9	227900	1	1	95942	7	4	18293	7	8	96319	14	5	17344	3
	1851-52,...	1871919	14	9	1725144	6	0	146775	8		67826	9	5	7753	11	6	62664	11	7	8530	8

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.						
					REAL.				Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	
					In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.					
JHELUM.	Rawul Pindee,	697861 4 0	663451 9 10	34409 10 2	8809 10 3	2788 4 10	21319 15 2	1491 11 11			
	Jhelum,	691118 0 0	683731 1 6	7386 14 6	1535 13 9	211 15 3	3354 7 8	2284 9 10			
	Goozrat,	562970 0 0	509492 14 9	53477 1 3	1510 0 4	191 0 0	8279 10 4	43496 6 7			
	Shahpoor,	285766 0 0	252291 3 9	33474 12 3	1907 1 6	751 1 6	30816 9 3	0 0 0			
PESHAWUR.	1852-53,...	2237715 4 0	2108966 13 10	128748 6 2	13762 9 10	3942 5 7	63770 10 5	47272 12 4			
	1851-52,...	2363571 12 0	2184219 6 7	179352 5 5	22572 1 4	13746 8 3	141468 3 10	1565 8 0			
	Peshawur,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			
	Kohat,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			
PESHAWUR.	Huzara,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			
	1852-53,...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			
	1851-52,...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			
		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			

The Collections of Land Revenue, including Grazing-tax, have been returned at Rs. { 8,51,798-10-2 for 1852-53.
 { 8,51,890-9-1 for 1851-52.

ABSTRACT FOR 1852-53.

DIVISIONS.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.																				
	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	REAL.																	
				In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.														
Cis-Sutlej States,...	2192822	14	8	2017923	12	0	174899	2	8	4375	15	9	106934	7	11	7520	3	4	56068	7	8
Trans-Sutlej States,	2927708	15	5½	2894216	10	11	33492	4	6½	2251	0	5½	4646	7	7½	6986	6	1½	19608	6	4
Lahore Division,...	3931156	6	10	3548562	13	10	382593	9	0	26967	0	7	3720	11	0	109667	0	5	242238	13	0
Mooltan,	1205419	11	8	971947	12	11	233471	14	9	15747	5	8	1170	9	6	167690	5	7	48923	10	0
Leia,	1829828	7	10	1601928	6	9	227900	1	1	95942	7	4	18293	7	8	96319	14	5	17344	3	8
Jhelum,	2237715	4	0	2108966	13	10	128748	6	2	13762	9	10	3942	5	7	63770	10	5	47272	12	4
Peshawur,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1852-53, ..	14324651	12	5½	13143546	6	3	1181105	6	2½	159046	7	7½	138708	1	3½	451894	8	3½	431456	5	0
1851-52, ..	14459808	2	9½	13765168	5	9	694639	13	10½	134104	5	9½	56023	2	3	398912	8	2	105599	12	10

341. It will be observed that in all the divisions except one, the Balances of land revenue. Trans-Sutlej States, the amount of *Balances* is very considerable. In the Trans-Sutlej States the demands for 1852-53 represent the revenue as finally fixed by the thirty years' settlement. Of the four kinds of Balances, the "Doubtful" and "In train of liquidation" may be regarded as realized; the "Nominal" are of no consequence in this case, as they represent loss from the absorption of land by the rivers and the like, and also some few sums left uncollected with reference to occasional reductions after the settlement. The remaining head of "Irrecoverable" is trifling, and is a mere fractional percent-

Inconsiderable in the age on the total revenue. The result in this division, then, would seem conclusively to show that, where a settlement on complete data has been made and finally declared, the system works really well, and the collection prospers.

342. In the other divisions the total of balance represents, not altogether, a residue which could not be collected, but frequently an amount which the authorities refrained from collecting for fear of an undue pressure on agricultural resources. Again, such balances frequently indicate sums the realization of which was postponed pending further inquiry, and which on a revision of the summary settlement, or at the regular settlement, have been remitted. Thus it may be understood that the total of balances (*minus* those entered as in train of liquidation) for all the divisions (the Trans-Sutlej States being excepted) approximately indicate the amount of land-tax which was remitted, during 1852-53, since

Balances really exhibit the summary settlements first came under revision. reduction of demand. This amount would be Rupees 9,90,817-10-6. To this may perhaps be added a large portion of the previous year's balances, and perhaps some further nett reductions to be granted before the regular settlement is closed. On the whole, it may be presumed that the gross reduction of the land-tax will ultimately not fall short of fifteen lakhs of Rupees, on a rent-roll of one hundred and forty-five lakhs, including the Trans-Sutlej States, or of one hundred and fifteen lakhs excluding them. But it is difficult to know with accuracy the amount of this reduction, and perhaps there is no statement which can show it. The reason is this, that, while the revenue is reduced, lapses and resumptions constantly occur to cover the loss. Thus, while the land previously taxed are being relieved, fresh lands are coming under the State gains new revenue while reducing its old revenue; and

revenue is not an extra burden on the agriculturists (for they had to pay it under any circumstances to jageerdars if not to Government), but it is

Reduction of assessment
partially compensated for
by lapses and resumption.

revenue which, temporarily alienated to various non-laboring and non-producing classes, now reverts to the State. These considerations must be kept in view; otherwise it will be impossible to account for the fact, that, while reductions are known to be going on, yet financially the receipts are not materially diminished. It is true that in future lapses and resumptions will not be so large and frequent as they are at present; but by the time that they cease, reductions also will have ceased, and the land-tax will finally have found its level.

343. The third statement, that of "Dustuks," is not unsatisfactory.

Statement of Collectors'
processes.

A dustuk is a formal notice to pay, usually issued on a village when its revenue instalment becomes overdue. The "Tulubana" is the cost and fee of serving the process, and is charged to the defaulters. Although 1852-53 was a year of some difficulty, yet there was on the whole no material increase of these processes on the preceding year. In the Trans-Sutlej States, the settled division, there was a diminution of half. The absolute number of the processes, 76,200, is however very considerable, and may, it is hoped, be greatly lessened hereafter.

344. From the fourth statement, of Drugs and Spirits, the following

Statement of Excise on
Drugs and Spirits.

divisional Abstract may be given here:—

ABSTRACT.

Excise on Drugs and Spirits.

DIVISIONS.	Demands.			Receipts.			Balances.			PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.							
										In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.					
Cis-Sutlej States, ..	61057	0	7	57974	0	7	3083	0	0	1826	4	3	1256	11	9	0	0
Trans-Sutlej States, ..	65545	1	1	63979	10	11	1565	6	2	1469	9	8	0	0	0	95	12
Lahore,	164055	8	9	155518	1	9	8537	7	0	2588	6	4	4990	0	9	958	15
Mooltan,	16604	15	2	16564	8	5	40	6	9	22	8	0	0	0	0	17	14
Leia,	19351	0	0	19351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhelum,	34594	5	7	34123	9	6	470	12	1	89	1	0	0	0	0	381	11
Peshawur,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1852-53, ..	361207	15	2	317510	15	2	13697	0	0	5995	13	3	6246	12	6	1454	6
1851-52, ..	341891	5	10	333670	3	0	8221	2	10	6261	15	4	11	0	10	1948	12
																	8

This branch of Excise is usually leased out in each district to a number of small contractors. The total amount agreed upon with these men, for 1852-53, exceeded the amount of the preceding year by some 20,000 Rupees. During the latter year, however, the balances increased; still the great portion was in train of liquidation, and will have been mostly realized. The irrecoverable balance is not large.

Statement of stamp receipts and charges.

345. From the fifth statement, that of Stamp Receipts and Charges, the following divisional abstract may be given here:—

DIVISIONS.		Received from Superintendent of Stamps.		Sales.		Amount Charges & value of Stamps refunded.	Amount credited to Government.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Cis-Sutlej States, ...	110815	74171	12 0	83855	51521	0 03740	1 11 47780 14 1
Trans-Sutlej States, ...	75231	48900	0 0	59473	34855	4 01571	7 1 33283 12 11
Lahore, ...	185033	136362	12 0	118050	70805	0 02447	13 9 68357 2 3
Mooltan, ...	90475	87418	4 0	34146	19232	12 0 804	9 0 18478 3 0
Leia, ...	15235	8007	8 0	19166	11199	8 0 347	13 11 10851 10 1
Jhelum, ...	38974	18668	0 0	41448	20919	12 0 945	2 6 19974 9 6
Peshawar, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852-53, ...	515763	373528	4 0	356138	208583	4 0 9857	0 2 198726 3 10
1851-52, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

There is, on the whole, a progressive increase in this branch of Revenue, as litigation increases and the Courts are more and more resorted to.

346. The sixth statement, of Service Commutation, pertains only to the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, (see para. 433, Board's Statement of service commutation. Report.) Various feudal chiefs, who used to furnish contingents to the late Government, now pay money in lieu of service. The demands, collections and balances were as follows :—

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Commutation in lieu of Service in the Districts of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, for the year 1852-53.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.		
					In train of liquidation.	Nominal.	Irrecoverable.
Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballa, ..	86148 3 11	60930 8 1	25217 11 10	.....	25217 11 10	....
	Thanesur, ...	31909 15 10	31172 5 2	737 10 8	737 10 8	.....	....
	Loodiana, ..	17971 4 0	17971 4 0	.....	.....	.....	....
	Ferozepoor, ..	6440 0 0	6440 0 0	.....	.....	.....	....
	Simla, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Trans-Sutlej States.	1852-53,	142469 7 9	116514 1 3	25955 6 6	737 10 8	25217 11 10	....
	1851-52,	142739 4 6	139421 5 6	3317 15 0	2223 10 0	1094 5 0	.....
	Jullundhur, ..	167506 0 1	167195 4 1	310 12 0	.....	310 12 0	....
	Hosheyarpoor,	2453 0 0	1727 12 0	725 4 0	280 0 0	.....	445 4 0
	Kangra,	126615 11 0	120329 0 0	6286 11 0	6286 11 0	.....	....
Grand Total for 1852-53,	1852-53,	296574 11 1	289252 0 1	7322 11 0	6566 11 0	310 12 0	445 4 0
	1851-52,	300368 5 4	297261 11 10	3106 9 6	285 0 8	2821 8 10	....
		439044 2 10	405766 1 4	33278 1 6	7304 5 8	25528 7 10	445 4 0
	Ditto for 1851-52,	443107 9 10	436683 1 4	6424 8 6	2508 10 8	3915 13 10	.....

The total number of suits is very considerable, and shows that the Collectorate Courts are freely resorted to. The cases of ouster (where one party had been ejected from his holding by another) are somewhat numerous, and bear too large a proportion to the whole number. But, as the tenures are well adjudicated at the settlement, such cases will become rare. The number of cases adjusted or withdrawn is somewhat high, as compared with the number of those decided. This is perhaps an unfavorable symptom in the Civil Courts, but less so in the Revenue Courts. The summary suits being for the most part investigated in the interior, many neighbours and landholders being present, the disputants soon discover what turn the case is likely to take, and arrange between themselves accordingly ; greater speed in these cases is desirable. But,

Satisfactory mode of adjudication. on the whole, this is the most satisfactory branch of the whole Judicial Department. The cases relating to Revenue directly or indirectly come before fiscal authorities, who are necessarily interested in the prosperity of the village, and who have a real knowledge of the subject and a sympathy with the parties concerned.

348. The eighth and ninth statements, referring to Lapses and Resumptions, are not in all respects complete ; it is hoped that the omissions will be rectified for the future. There appear to have been 674 estates and 1,097 minor tenures either lapsed or resumed.

349. The tenth statement, referring to Sales and Transfers for the recovery of Arrears, is almost blank. There was but one sale in the Ferozepoor District, and four transfers, one in the Goojeranwalla and three in the Googaira District.

350. The operations of the regular settlement have been largely mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs ; but, as this department enters into the very core and centre of Revenue affairs, and is the basis of future system, it may be not amiss briefly to recapitulate the chief heads of its proceedings. During the period under report up to the close of 1853 there were two settlements, one for the Baree Doab under Mr. R. H. Davies, and one for the Rechna and Chuj Doabs under Mr. R. Temple. To each settlement were attached Covenanted Assistants, Extra Assistants, both European and Native, and a highly-trained body of Native officials. During the current year these departments, however, have been broken up, and smaller departments formed in the several districts. In more than one instance,

the regular settlement has recently been entrusted to the district Officer. The two chief settlements, however, while they lasted, performed large quantities of work. They assessed, after minute inquiry and on elaborate statistical data, about forty lakhs of revenue; not far short of half a million Sterling. They marked off the boundaries of about 7,000 estates. They measured and mapped 10,000 square miles, not village by village, but field by field,—not only depicting each field, but recording every particular regarding it. They inquired into, or otherwise disposed of, at least 80,000 petty rent-free tenures. They divided about two-thirds of the revenue they assessed among the many coparceners, assigning to each man his quota, defining all his rights and responsibilities, and entering all his fields to his name. In the course of this operation they decided some 6,000 suits to landed property or ancestral rights; all needing consideration, and many involving difficult points for decision. They made a complete census of the population, distinguished into its various castes and classes; for the cities, every grade and profession being shown; and in this manner some three millions of souls were enumerated. This census is not based on house averages, nor on an enumeration taken on one given day, but on returns made for every house; and for this purpose each building, cottage and tenement, every street and alley, throughout the towns and villages, have been both mapped and numbered. In addition to these operations, relating to the Lahore Division, they also did much in the Mooltan and Leia Divisions, both as regards the demarcation of boundaries and the measurement of fields. The aggregate cost of this work has not been less than *seven* lakhs of Rupees. That details so extensive, minute, and intricate should be executed without an admixture of error was hardly to be expected; such a degree of perfection has certainly not been attained: but a great mass of difficult and delicate work was performed, with great advantage to the agriculturists, and to the management of the land revenue, with a fair degree of system and precision.

351. The professional revenue survey has advanced *pari passu* with the settlement. The system of surveying is the same as that followed in the North-western Pro-

vinces, and which has been fully described in the official publication styled *Manual of Surveying*. There were three surveys appointed for the Punjab Proper,—one for the Barce Doab, under Lieutenant J. W. B. Blagrave, 74th N. I., and now under Lieutenant G. Thompson, 7th N. I., which, having completed the Buttala, Umritsur and Lahore Districts, is now engaged in the Googaira and Mooltan Districts. The other two surveys were employed in the Rechna Doab, one under Major R. Shortrede, (2nd Bombay European Infantry) having surveyed the Sealkote District, crossed the Chenab to survey Goojrat, and is now occupied in Shahpoor ; the second, under Captain T. C. Blagrave, 26th N. I., having surveyed

Great extent of its operations. the Goojeranwalla District, is now engaged in the lower portion of the Doab within the limits of the Jhung District. Ten districts have been either surveyed or are under survey, and among these may be counted the richest tracts in the Punjab.

Cost of the work. The area surveyed is not less than 14,000 square miles. The average of area surveyed in one season has been nearly 2,000 square miles to each survey. The total expense has been about Rupees 4,10,000 upon an area of 14,000 square miles, giving an average of about twenty-nine Rupees to the square mile. The cost has been fair, and the quantity and quality of work performed highly creditable to the Officers engaged. What are termed

Interior topographical details for every estate. *interior details* have been given for every estate, that is to say, not only have the boundaries of the estates been sketched, but the surface of the ground has also been faithfully portrayed ; every detail of cultivation, of forest, grove, brushwood, of sterile waste and sand, of hillock and ravine, of pool, marsh, and rivulet, of road, and path ; of building, habitation, and garden ; have all been depicted, and represented with colored variations. The area of each description has also been ascertained, that is, the area under cultivation, or taken up by pathways, or covered with forest, or absorbed by streams, and so on. So that each map not only presents, with scientific precision, the external boundary and area of each estate, but also its physical aspect and its internal peculiarities. These maps, when fitted

Topographical value of the Survey. together on a small scale for entire districts, or Doabs, furnish the most complete topographical information that can be desired. If the local details furnished by the survey and settlement together be considered, if it be reflected that *every field* throughout the whole expansive territory between the Jumna and the Jhelum has been sketched, then

how many landlords in Europe could show such information as is here given, not for single estates or manors, but for whole districts and provinces? The interior survey of course adds much to the expense of the work, but its topographical value is great; it actually brings before the eye a perfect picture, or rather miniature, of the village; it is of the utmost

Practical utility of the assistance to the Settlement Officer at the time, and interior details. it will be of equal use to the Revenue authorities hereafter; and it gives consistency and certainty to the whole operations. It should be observed here, that at the Settlement of the North-western Provinces only a limited portion of the territory was subjected to the interior survey; for the remainder, the survey followed the exterior boundaries of estates.

352. The operations above described are exclusive of the settlements and surveys completed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Settlement and Survey in the Sutlej States. For the Trans-Sutlej States, the survey and settlement had been completed before the period of the Board's Report (1852.) For the Cis-Sutlej States the survey, commenced in 1847, was completed in 1851; the settlement is not yet finished for these States; in two districts, Umballa and Loodiana, it is complete; in the other two, Thanesar and Ferozepoor, it is in progress.

353. In connexion with the settlement a few words may be said regarding the arrangement of records. Not only have such registers and diaries been prepared as might facilitate the despatch of business by causing each matter to be regularly disposed of, and the papers properly ordered, while the cases might be passing through the office or pending before the Court; but also the papers, when after the disposal of the case they finally reach the Record Office, have been so arranged that they can be traced and referred to with the utmost facility. The villages in each sub-division of a district are catalogued alphabetically, and have their places assigned to them in the record-rack according to this order. All the fiscal papers then, for each village, are grouped together, and are then classified into separate bundles according to their different descriptions. To the larger bundle of each village is attached an abstract list, showing the smaller bundles contained therein, and to each smaller bundle is attached a detailed list of the papers which it may contain. If this system be properly carried out, there ought not to be a paper, in the whole mass of voluminous and multifarious

records, which could not be traced in the space of a few minutes. If only the name of the party in the case and the name of the village be known, the desired paper should be found at once. The alphabetical catalogue shows the place, even to the corner of the shelf where the village records may be found; then, of the village bundle the abstract list shows the case; then of the case, the detailed list shows the paper or document wanted. The importance of such a system can be readily understood, when it is remembered that in these Offices are filed

Importance of the Record Department for preserving the title-deeds to landed property.

the papers which are virtually the title-deeds of all the landed property in a district, of which the most minute and even fractional details are authoritatively fixed. Under such circumstances the safety of the records, the security against their being lost, mislaid, or tampered with, the facility of referring to them, are matters of consequence. That the system is as yet complete in the Punjab cannot be said, indeed it cannot be perfected till the regular settlement shall have been completed. But in the settled districts it may almost be pronounced quite complete; in many of the other districts it is well advanced; and in no district does it exist without some degree of organization. The Leia and Peshawur Divisions are probably behind the others as yet. The matter receives constant attention from the Commissioners and from the Financial Department.

354. The Department of Account has from the commencement been very onerous, as might indeed be expected from the circumstances of the Administration. The

Department of Account.

clearance of Durbar accounts; the cantonment of large bodies of troops; the disbanding of old levies and the raising of new; the construction of public works, civil and military; the withdrawal of coinage; the amount and frequency of remittances; the payment of pensions and donations, the employment of Extra Establishments; all such causes, and many others too numerous to detail, have pressed severely on the several Treasury Offices, in the first instance, perhaps, ill-

Early difficulties in the regulating of disbursements and the preparation of Accounts.

organized and short of hands. Amidst the whirl and distraction of affairs in a new country it became very difficult to prevent laxity in the making of advances and disbursements, and delay in submitting bills and vouchers. The amount of business transacted in this Department since annexation has been enormous. The late Board periodically directed attention to this subject, and since the establishment of a separate Financial Depart-

ment, much has been done, in co-operation with the Accountant North-western Provinces, to reduce the unadjusted items.

355. On the 31st July 1853, the outstanding balances in Punjab Treasuries aggregated (exclusive of remittances) the large sum of 41,51,806 or upwards of forty-one-and-half lakhs of Rupees. Repeated endeavours have been made since the close of 1853 to reduce these heavy balances, and the success has been such, that at the close of the official year 1853-54 (May 1854) the Inefficient Balance stood as follows, exclusive of remittances:—

Recent reduction of this amount.	Cis-Sutlej States,.....	Rs.	1,85,642	6	11
	Trans-Sutlej States, ...	,,	2,63,977	3	7
	Lahore,	,,	13,48,419	9	5
	Jhelum,	,,	89,872	15	11
	Mooltan,	,,	99,257	1	6
	Leia,	,,	1,69,226	13	4
	Peshawur,	,,	5,96,573	14	8
			<hr/>		
			Total Rs.	27,52,970	1 4

— showing a reduction, within six months since attention was last directed to the subject, of Rupees 14,00,000, or fourteen lakhs. A similar ratio of reduction will suffice to clear off all outstanding balances in a year or eighteen months. Of the outstanding items a comparatively small proportion are of old date. On the close of the 4th quarter of 1853-54, the items of 1849-50, amounted to.....

	Rs.	33,546	13	5
„ of 1850-51, to	,,	39,102	13	2
„ of 1851-52, to	,,	2,62,273	1	7
„ of 1852-53, to	,,	4,08,117	4	3

Total, Rs. 7,43,040 0 5

356. The system of advances and disbursements is becoming better regulated every year, and the punctuality in preparation of bills is increasing, and it may be hoped that in the course of a year, or two years at the utmost, the Punjab Treasuries may be in the smoothest working order.

PART II.—EXCISE, STAMPS, AND CANAL WATER-RENT.

357. In Part II. of the Revenue Section the Board's Report (see paras. 297 to 311) gave a complete account of the former history and recent establishment of all taxes

Excise, Stamps, and
Canal Water-Rent.

in the Punjab, exclusive of the land-tax. These taxes were styled Excise, Stamps, and Canal Water-Rent. There is now but little to remark regarding these taxes in addition to the account already given; and in the present section the sub-division of Part II. has only been preserved for the sake of uniformity. The gradual increase in the stamp revenue has been already noticed in foregoing paragraph 345. The revenue derivable from the Huslee Canal will be given in the subsequent section on Material Improvements. That portion of the excise relating to drugs and spirits has been noticed in paragraph 344. It only remains to notice the

Salt revenue. excise on salt. The locality and description of

these mines were described in the Board's Report; the improvements recently effected will also be set forth in the section on Material Improvements. The quantity of salt sold at the mines has greatly increased, and with it the revenue derivable therefrom; in fact, it will shortly become doubled. To this progressive prosperity there has been but one exception, namely, the fluctuation which occurred, during 1852, owing to partial failure of harvest combined with general lowness of prices, and also to over-speculation. The present increase may be

Increased sale and consumption of salt. attributed, not only to exportation, but also to increased consumption within the Punjab; which is a gratifying circumstance, seeing that the rate of taxation has not been lowered.

The figures for each year stand as follows :—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Maunds sold.</i>	<i>Revenue derived, Rs.</i>
1851-52,	6,40,647,	12,81,295
1852-53,	8,42,108,	16,84,216
1853-54,	9,75,267,	19,50,535

358. The above remarks do not include the Trans-Indus Salt Mines, for a description of which see para. 309, Board's Report. The arrangements there mentioned still hold good.

PART III.—JAGEERS AND PENSIONS.

359. In Part III. Section VII. of the Board's Report the nature of the jageers and pensions under the *Seikh regime*, and the manner in which these grants and assignments had been treated under British Rule, were detailed. It was stated that jageers and landed grants, equivalent to nine lakhs of revenue, either have been or are being investigated. These inquiries have been com-

Jageers and pensions.

pleted during the years under report; the orders of Government have

Completion of all ja- been obtained upon the cases, and in all those
geer cases. instances where the grants have been upheld
sunuds or patents have been given to the grantees. In all the districts
which have come under settlement, and in many districts not yet settled,
the petty rent-free tenures have been investigated and disposed of by
competent local authorities. Probably some 90,000 cases in the old and

Inquiries into rent- new territory have been decided; and some thou-
free tenures. sands yet remain. There are also some thousands
of cases of this description, in which the final sanction has been reserved
by the Government, yet to be submitted.

360. It was also stated in the Board's Report, that of money pensions
Pension cases disposed some 8,000 had been investigated, and that some
of. 2,000 were under inquiry and decision. These
latter have all been disposed of; the orders of Government have been
passed on them: the large pension-rolls for the whole Province may now
be pronounced complete. The establishment of a Pension Pay Office at
Lahore was also mentioned. This office has worked with great success
and efficiency. Formerly this branch of work
Efficiency of the Pen- deranged the operations of the Lahore Treasury,
sion Pay Office.

and was itself most inadequately performed. The punctual payment of
the pensioners was found impossible. They remained unpaid for days
and even weeks, sullenly hanging about the thoroughfares and public
offices, or gathering in large crowds at the Treasury, clamorous for
stipends. Moreover, when the instalments were at length disbursed, long
after pay-day, there was much delay and difficulty in submitting the
bills and getting them passed. The Inefficient Balance on this account
had by the middle of 1851 risen to the sum of nine lakhs, or £90,000.
Since the establishment of a separate office, that is, during both the
years under report the pensioners have been paid punctually. No com-
plaint on that score ever reaches the authorities. The Inefficient Balance

has been reduced from nine to six lakhs; and a
Adjustment of outstand- reduction of the remainder is promised by the
ing items and auditing of bills. close of the current year. When this shall have

been effected, the future disbursements will for the most part be audited
within the year. The work of the office has proved heavy; upwards of
3,000 pensioners drawing about six lakhs annually present themselves
half-yearly: about 6,000 warrants, and 15,000 receipts and statements

involving the transcription of 24,000 names, are prepared every year.

361. This section of the Report has already extended to a great length, still some few brief remarks by way of recapitulation would seem necessary. The prominent point which might attract attention is the *moderation, both of demand and collection*, which has been uniformly evinced, and the scrupulous readiness to reduce when an undue pressure might be apparent. Indeed this is the *only* means by which a system of cash payments can be rendered popular and effective in a new country, previously accustomed to payments in kind.

Concluding remarks.
Moderation of demand and collection.

Repeated revision of summary and regular settlements.

In order to place the land-tax on a sound basis the late Board lost no time in commencing a regular settlement, which is virtually a special commission for a searching inquiry into the agricultural resources of the country, with a view to the adjustment of the land-tax on equitable principles for a long future period. But *pending the result of this inquiry* distress showed itself, and the summary settlements were revised roughly, but with promptitude, and reductions were granted often, not once, but twice, and even thrice. But it is believed that reduction

Good prospects for the future.

has now reached or nearly reached its limit ; that prices, though they will never perhaps return to their former range, are yet leaning towards an ordinary standard, and that in all quarters the agriculturists are settling down to contentment and prosperous industry. During the past marching season of 1853-54 nearly every district in the Punjab was traversed and examined, either by the Chief Commissioner or the Financial Commissioner, in order that they might satisfy themselves that the land-tax was really working well. Still, when the revision of the settlement is complete, some degree of firmness will be requisite in the collection of the revenue. The landholders of the Punjab are certainly impatient of misfortune and pressure.

Character of the landholders as tax-payers.

They are too ready to abandon their holdings in the hope of escaping present liabilities, and returning at some future time when things look better. But they must be taught that the Government expects men who have enjoyed the profit of good seasons to stand by their estates in bad ; and that the authorities will exercise their right of farming, or otherwise disposing of, property which has been deserted under heavy public liabilities by its owner. It

is however hoped that this tendency will yearly decrease, and that proprietors will become more and more alive to their responsibilities, as well as their rights, and cherish a stronger feeling for their ancestral property in proportion as their prudence and economy shall be practically exercised, and their capital accumulated.

Section VII.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

362. All that was designed and done for material improvement in the Punjab Proper, up to the close of the official year 1851-52, was described in Section VIII. of the Board's Report, entitled "Development of Resources." The present section will conduct the same subject to the close

of 1853-54 (*i. e.* May 1854.) It will also embrace not only the Punjab Proper, but also the works in the Sutlej territories. Towards the close of the above period some change was wrought in the mechanism of the Department of Public Works by the appointment of a Chief Engineer, to be in charge of all civil and military works, in subordination to the local Administration. But this change need not be adverted to now. With this single exception, however, the organization of the Civil Engineer's Department has continued the same as that described in para. 327 of the Board's Report, as regards the Civil Engineer's supervision of Public Works in which the Chief Commissioner is concerned, the appropriation of funds, and the relations between the Department and the local Committees in the several districts.

363. The Staff of Officers subordinate to the Civil Engineer Colonel R. Napier has somewhat increased since the period of the Board's Report, and at the close of 1853-54 was constituted at the following strength:—

Staff of Officers in the Civil Engineer's Department.

Executive Officers, (Covenanted),	...	...	...	...	...	20
Assistant Civil Engineers (ditto),	...	...	...	...	...	17
Assistant Civil Engineers, (Uncovenanted),	...	...	...	...	...	19
Overseers,...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Native Surveyors,	...	...	...	...	...	32

Classification of works. 364. The operations of the Department are ranged under the following classes :—

I.—Cantonments, Forts and other Military Buildings pertaining to the Punjab Irregular Force and other Local Troops, subordinate to the Chief Commissioner.

II.—Public Edifices and Works, and Office, for Civil purposes.

III.—Roads, Bridges and Viaducts.

IV.—Canals.

MILITARY WORKS.

365. In para. 118 of the military section of this Report, the progress made in these works has been touched upon. In this place, however, it will be appropriate to present a few details of the works completed, with a statement of the cost incurred in each. It will be remembered that a topographical account of the Frontier Posts and Forts was given in the fourth Section of the Board's Report, from paras. 136 to 151. In adverting to these fortified places the order of the Board's description will be followed.

Huzara.—The abandonment of the Barookote Cantonment (of which the site was mentioned by the Board in para. 137 to have been injudiciously selected) has been mentioned in the military section. On the new Cantonment of Leria Rupees 4,826 have been expended. The magazine, guard-room, hospital and five wells are complete. Similar progress has been made with the Abbottabad Cantonment at a cost of Rupees 2,432. Guard-room, hospital and station bridges are built; the magazine is under construction.

Kohat.—In the Upper Fort the scarp, counterscarp, revetment, bastions, are in progress; the ramparts and parapets are half complete; the gateways, posterns, magazine, barracks and store-house are not constructed. The earth-work has been thrown up from the ditch, but the glacis has not yet been formed. In the Lower Fort the excavation of the ditch is nearly finished, and the glacis is in progress. The ramparts, barracks, store-house, Conductor's Office, gateway, guard-house and well are all complete. The facing of the scarp and counterscarp is not yet commenced. The outlay on the whole fort during the year 1853-54 has amounted to Rupees 74,752; the previous expenditure, to Rupees 15,645.

Bahadoor Kheyl.—The ramparts, parapets, bastions, barracks, keep, Officers' quarters, store-house, wells, detached towers, are all complete; hospital and magazine are in progress. The excavation of the ditch from solid rock and the glacis are nearly complete. During 1853-54 Rupees 18,270 were expended, and during previous periods Rupees 43,586.

Bunnoo.—For the Fort of Dhuleepgurh the defensive works commenced by Captain Fitzgerald are complete; the former structure has been extensively altered; the lines outside the fort have been demolished; twelve new barracks have been built, and also a magazine and store-house, and masonry drains to conduct the waters of the Khoorrum River through the fort. The barrier, gates, posterns, ravelins, hospital, Officers' quarters, remained to be completed. During 1853-54 Rupees 2,549 were expended, and during previous periods Rupees 47,856. All the Cantonment buildings are completed. The artillery magazine and harness room, a store-house, guard-house, and Serjeant's bungalow, and a mud-wall encircling the cantonment, have been recently completed. The cost has amounted to Rupees 16,586.

Lukkee.—The fort was completed previous to the year 1853. The cost of repairing it amounted to Rupees 2,011-12-4.

Akalgurh.—This fort is complete; the magazine alone remains to be completed. The cost has been Rupees 30,417; on the arsenal were expended Rupees 17,340.

Dehra Ismael Khan.—The cantonment buildings are complete. A station hospital and several new wells have been recently constructed. The total cost has amounted to Rupees 25,456.

The Frontier posts (including the intermediate forts) are all complete, and have cost the following sums:—

Upper Derajat, nine posts (including forts)	Rupees	26,451	9	4
Central Derajat, (as before,)		39,494	9	8
Lower Derajat, eight posts, (including forts) ...		30,762	13	8

Total, Rupees ... 96,709 0 8

Dehra Ghazee Khan Cantonment.—The Infantry lines were placed near the city when the station was first formed, the season being far advanced. The Cavalry lines, though in a preferable situation, were yet separate from those of the Infantry. A Cantonment for the whole force is being now formed in a better selected locality, calculated to protect both the city and the civil station. The military buildings are in progress.

Asnee.—The Cantonment buildings are complete; a station hospital, a quarter guard, a main guard and a harness-room have been built. The sums expended amount to Rupees 8,781-4-1.

PUBLIC EDIFICES AND WORKS, AND OFFICES FOR CIVIL PURPOSES.

366. The various kinds of civil and public buildings were thus grouped by the Board:—Court-houses, Treasuries, Jails, Dispensaries, Salt Mines, Conservancies; and the same order will be pursued now.

367. In respect to Court-houses it was said at that time, that out of the nineteen districts of the Punjab Proper new buildings were under construction in thirteen districts. These thirteen buildings were all finished before the close of 1853. One more, namely that of Peshawur, not then commenced, has since been added, so that the total is *fourteen*. The

Court-houses nearly all complete. aggregate actual cost has been Rupees 1,99,934; the estimated cost was Rupees 2,08,000. In the

Dehra Ismael Khan District two middle-sized houses have been built for the cost of one ordinary Court-house,—one for the Deputy Commissioner at Bunnoo, and one for the Assistant Commissioner at Dehra Ismael Khan. A small branch Office has been built at Mithunkote in the Dehra Ghazee Khan District, and at Choean in the Jhelum District. The cost of these last two buildings has been Rupees 7,000.

There are, then, five districts remaining for which new Court-houses have not been built, namely, Lahore, Mooltan, Kohat, Huzara, Goordaspore. At Lahore the European Cavalry and Infantry Hospitals

for the troops formerly cantoned in Anarkullee have been, with much advantage, converted into a Court-house, Treasury and Pension Pay

Office. At Mooltan the famous Eedgah has been appropriated for judicial purposes; at Kohat a native building is used; at Huzara a temporary

Court-house has been built in the Nuwashur Valley, near the Cantonment of Abbottabad ; at Goordaspore a Court-house is now being built near the cantonment of that station. For some time it was doubtful whether the civil station would not be retained at Buttala, where the district Officers have hitherto resided in the late Maharaja Sher Singh's palace. In the Trans-Sutlej States, Court-houses have been built on the approved plan at Jullundhur and Hosheyarpore. At the latter station the Court-house building is perhaps the best constructed in the whole territory. At Kangra a Court-house was built, but lately, the station having been removed to Dhurmsala, a private residence has been purchased for the public offices.

In the Cis-Sutlej States new Court-houses are built at Umballa and Thanesur, but not at Ferozepoor, Loodiana and Simla. At these stations other buildings have been used for official purposes.

368. The plan of the Punjab Court-houses (kutcheries) is uniform, handsome, and convenient, and in all these respects, as a whole, they excel the similar class of buildings in the other divisions of this Presidency. Their construction has been beneficial to the health of the civil employès, and has certainly contributed to regularity of business. A plan has been designed whereby rooms may be subsequently added if the public records should greatly accumulate. According to the original plan, the Treasuries in the Punjab Proper are erected in the immediate vicinity of the Court-houses. They are square defensible enclosures, with towers at the two opposite angles and a strong gateway, and have accommodation for a company of soldiers and a well in the centre of the quadrangle. They have generally been built at the same time as the Court-houses. In eleven out of the nineteen they have been finished at an aggregate cost of Rupees 49,290, the estimated cost having been Rupees 49,210. There remain therefore eight districts in which Treasuries have not been built. Among these eight are the five districts in which Court-houses have not been erected, namely, Lahore, Mooltan, Kohat, Huzara, Goordaspore. The remaining three are Leia, Khangurh, and Dehra Ismael Khan. In the former a Treasury is under construction, and will shortly be finished. In the two latter, *viz.* Khangurh and Dehra Ismael Khan, the treasure is kept in the rooms of the Court-house, which has been adequately strengthened for the purpose.

Uniform and convenient plan of Punjab Court houses.

Plan of Civil Treasuries.

Their construction nearly complete.

369. The principles on which it was proposed to construct jails in the Punjab, as regards first-class or grand central jail, Building of prisons. the second-class or provincial jail, the third-class or district jail, were described in Board's Report, Section V, Part III., on Prison Discipline.

370. The grand Central Jail (first-class) at Lahore, (for the plan of which see Board's report, para. 205) is in all respects finished, except the second circle the completing of which may or may not be requisite. The probable requirements of the jail in this respect are under consideration. The estimated cost of the work hitherto complete was Rupees 1,05,256; the actual cash expense has been Rupees 2,00,721, exclusive of Rupees 20,072 worth of prisoners' labor, so that the real cost has been Rs. 2,21,514. The excess over the estimate has been very considerable, and has been accounted for by the deficient quantity of available prisoners' labor; the unexpected rise in prices, owing to the progress of the new cantonment at Lahore Central Jail. Meean Meer; the gradual enlargement of the works themselves; and the superior style of execution, especially in regard to the roofing and the iron-work. The jail however, though costly, is a first rate building, scarcely inferior to any structure of this class in India. The original plan was framed by Mr. Woodcock, late Inspector of Prisons, North-western Provinces, after studying the best European models. On the occasion of an *emeute* in October 1853 the barriers baffled the attempts of the mutinous prisoners, and on the emergency the plan of the building proved entirely successful.

371. The three provincial jails, second-class, at Mooltan, Rawul Pindee and Umballa, are all under construction; that at Mooltan is about two-thirds finished, and that at Rawul Pindee three-fourths. The latter is being built entirely of stone quarried from the neighbouring ravines. Under the careful and economical superintendence of Lieutenant Cracroft, Assistant Commissioner, and through a judicious and effective application of prisoners' labor, this jail has been constructed in the most substantial manner at a cost only exceeding by one-third the estimated amount for a structure of unburnt brick. The actual expenditure has been as follows:—

Mooltan Jail,... .. Rs. 60,000

Rawul Pindee Jail,... .. „ 50,000*

372. In the Punjab Proper fourteen district jails have been finished.

Construction of district jails ; There then remain five districts out of the nineteen ; of these three are the districts having central jails, first and second-class, *viz.* Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Mooltan ; the remaining two are Kohat, where the

In the Punjab Proper. fort serves as a prison, and Goordaspore, in which the jail will be built together with the Court-house and Treasury. At Dehra Ismael Khan an additional jail has been built. The actual cost of all the Punjab jails has been Rupees 99,528 ; the estimated, Rupees 97,000.

373. In the Trans-Sutlej States the Jullundhur and Hosheyarpoor Jails in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. Jails are built on the approved plan. At Kangra a jail existed formerly ; but, for the sake of salubrity, the prisoners have been transferred to Dhurmsala where a new jail has been built, differing in plan from those of the Plains and adapted to the nature of the ground and to the climate.

374. In the Cis-Sutlej States new jails are built at Thanesur and Ferozepoor. At Loodiana the jail is an old building recently improved. At Simla the jail was an inferior structure, but additions and elevation have rendered it tolerably salubrious.

375. In the Board's Report, para. 330, the plan regarding the minor Buildings on the main lines of road. civil and public buildings on the main lines of road was thus set forth :—

“ In the same manner, it is proposed to place serais, or hostelries, with encamping grounds for troops, guarded by Police Officers at convenient intervals, along the main lines of road : a set of buildings which, within the same enclosure and precincts, shall include the hostelry with store-houses and accommodation for travellers, a Police Office (Thanna,) and a Taxing Office (Tuhseel,) at which an Officer vested with some judicial authority would generally reside. Adjacent to these buildings

Police Stations. Posts and would be marked off an encamping ground for troops.” Much of this has been accomplished along the entire length of the Grand Trunk Road from the Jumna to the Indus ; the encamping grounds Supply Depôts. Caravanserais. for troops at the prescribed intervals have been

cleared and marked off with masonry pillars. From the Cis-Sutlej States to the Chenab the requisite caravanserais, Police posts and supply depôts have been erected. It is believed that this portion of the line is not inferior in these respects to the best ordered division of the

Grand Trunk Road in Hindoostan. From the Chenab to the Indus these buildings are under construction. The subsidiary arrangements in regard to patrolling have been carried out. Similar buildings have been erected on the Lahore and Mooltan Road, the Lahore and Ferozepoor Road, the Umritsur and Puthankote Road, the Lahore and Sealkote Road. Most of these buildings are composed of burnt brick.

376. The statistics of these buildings along the roads are exhibited in the following abstract, showing the works which have been sanctioned and are under construction.

Abstract of Buildings for the accommodation and protection of travellers on the high roads.

Buildings for the main lines of Road for the accommodation and protection of travellers.

Description of Building.	Number.	Cost.		
		Rupees.	As.	Pic.
Head Police Stations and Revenue Offices (Tuhseel)	28	1,23,913	13	5
Tuhseel and Thanna combined,	4	12,949	15	11
Police Stations (Thannas),	88	80,838	7	9
Patrolling Posts (Chowkees),	287	58,238	1	3
Encamping Grounds,	112	11,200	0	0
Supply Depôts (Burdasht Khanahs),	70	30,971	4	7
Hostelries, (Serais),	63	97,935	2	10
Wells,	74	26,246	0	0
Total,	726	4,42,292	13	9

The above are exclusive of the buildings under construction between the Chenab and the Indus.

377. Conservancy works are, as was explained by the Board, usually conducted by the district Authorities, and will so far be noticed in another section; but it was also stated that several plans for drainage in the vicinity of Lahore were being executed in the Civil Engineer's Department. These plans have not been completed; by these means large masses of water, pouring from the Manjha upwards towards the valley of the Ravee, cutting up roads and flooding low grounds, and filling marshes in their course, have been regularly conducted by water-cuts, which latter have been also bridged. The cost of these works has been Rupees 3,000. The scheme for carry-

ing off the sewerage of the City of Lahore to a distance, mentioned in para. 389 of the Board's Report, has not been carried out. A project with estimates for draining the environs of the city of Umritsur has been framed, whereby the waters of the basin round the city may be carried off into the Boperae Nullah.

Dispensaries.

378. The scheme for the general establishment of Dispensaries in the Punjab will be noticed in another section. At each of the stations therein mentioned, a sum of 500 Rupees was sanctioned for the erection of a Dispensary building. Although all these institutions have been established, yet, in most cases, native buildings within the cities have been adapted to this purpose. At the following stations, however, Dispensaries are either finished or in progress :—

Station.	Cost.	Condition.
Mooltan,	500	Finished.
Googaira,	500	Ditto.
Jhung,	500	Ditto.
Kuhroor,	500	Ditto.
Leia,	500	Ditto.
Khangurh,	500	Ditto.
Kohat, .....	....	Nearly finished.
Abbottabad, .....	....	Just commencing.
Loodiana,	500	Finished.

Salt Mines.

379. The nature and situation of these mines, and the improvements contemplated, were described in the Board's Report. It was explained that these improvements consisted of a gallery, an aqueduct, and a road. The completion of these works will now be described.

380. In that portion of the Salt Range which borders the River Jhelum, near the City of Pind Dadun Khan, there are some eight localities whence salt had been or is extracted. Of these, the two principal are the Sojeewala and the Buggee Mines, both near the village of Kewra about six miles from Pind Dadun Khan. The operations to be described relate to the Sojeewala Mine. The improvements of the Buggee Mine are as yet only in design.

381. The necessity for improvement was manifold. The transit from Pind Dadun Khan to Kewra was difficult, and still more so from the village to the mine. The passage through the hill-side to the vault was crooked and dangerous. The atmosphere within the cavernous chamber of the mine was fœtid and oppressive, and the temperature high. The miners were a wretched short-lived race: in former days their shrunk, cadaverous appearance, their squalid homes, and their early deaths, formed a theme for the description and commiseration of travellers. The salt merchants were liable to long detention at the depôt owing to the difficulties of transit and the scarcity of labor; and they, in common with the inhabitants, suffered from the deleterious nature of the water, the springs being all more or less impregnated with salt.

382. The Gallery described by the Board has been fully completed. It is 250 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 10 feet high. How removed. The tunnel has been strongly and handsomely faced with masonry on all its sides. The windlass, intended to be used at its mouth, has not yet been added, but an estimate is in preparation. This work proves beneficial, not only to transit, but to ventilation. The old passage, though abandoned, is still kept open and acts as a kind of chimney to the new Gallery; and has now become an excellent ventilator. The atmosphere of the chamber is no longer oppressive; its mean temperature has been reduced from 82° to 75°; indeed, it now affords a cool subterraneous retreat.

383. The Aqueduct is also quite complete. The villagers, the miners, the merchants and the cattle were supplied with water from a stream which, though pure at its source, crossed, in its passage down the hill-side, a stratum of salt, and consequently became brackish. To obviate this a large dam, fortified by masonry, has been erected at the crest of the gorge where the water is uncontaminated. The water thus collected is thence conducted, by a wooden trough supported by brick pillars, to the village. Since January 1853 it has been regularly delivered at the village. Supply of fresh water. The supply is 8,000 gallons per hour. Some difficulty was experienced in the completion of this work; the pillars were damaged and some came down by the floods of 1852; but they have now

all been erected on firm, well-selected foundations, and, it is hoped, will stand satisfactorily.

384. A masonry Tank, 100 feet square and 11 feet deep, has been constructed at the depôt for the use of the merchants and their cattle. It is fed by hill-torrents; a similar tank has also been constructed by the district Authorities in the same vicinity. The Road from Pind Dadun Khan to Kewra is in most respects complete; but from the entrance of the Pass to the village further works will be required to protect it from the floods. From the village to the mines the road has been perfected.

385. The cost of these works has been as follows :—

Gallery,	Rs. 13,771 2 10
Aqueduct,.....	„ 13,554 15 6
Tank,	„ 5,344 9 10
Road,.....	„ 911 0 7
Establishment and Contingencies,	„ 5,798 12 0

Total, Rs. 39,380 8 9

386. That this money is well spent, even as regards the material interests of the State, is shown from the following statistics of the salt trade at the Kewra Mines, to the result of which the works have certainly contributed :—

Maunds of Salt.

1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.
3,84,246	5,92,149	6,43,753

387. The tendency of these improvements is to concentrate the trade on the two Kewra Mines. The Chief Commissioner himself, during last December, had much satisfaction in inspecting the works, and can testify to their efficiency.

388. The consequences of these works have been in every way beneficial. The health of the miners has rapidly revived under the influence of fresh air and fresh

Effect of the improvements.

water. The mines have become so easy to work that other classes of laborers, besides the miners who formerly held a monopoly, have been introduced. The mineral itself, from the admission of air, has become more consistent and less liable to fall in masses. There is consequently less danger of accidents, and a greater facility for excavating the salt by means of blasting. The convenience of the merchants has been vastly promoted, and they are now able to take ten trips instead of four.

ROADS.

389. The classification of the Punjab Roads given in the Board's Report will be preserved. The lines will be described in the following order :—

1st,—Military Roads.
 Classification of Roads. 2nd,—Roads for External Commerce.
 3rd,—Roads for Internal Commerce.

To the above will be added a Summary of the Roads in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

MILITARY ROADS.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

390. At the period of the Board's Report the arduous engineering difficulties of the great road were briefly enumerated. It was also stated that the whole line had been traced, surveyed, and put in progress, and that operations on the chief obligatory points had been commenced ; but at that time no portion of the road had been opened. It now becomes necessary to explain in detail the progress which has been made, the expense which has been incurred, and the estimated probable cost of completion.

391. The entire line has for executive purposes been divided into seven divisions, which may be thus sketched :—

Executive divisions. The First Division comprises the road through the Rechnab Doab, between the Rivers Ravee and Chenab, its lower terminus being Lahore, and its upper, Wuzeerabad.

The Second includes the road through the Chuj Doab, between the Rivers Chenab and Jhelum.

The Third extends from the River and City of Jhelum to a little beyond the Bukrala Pass and River.

The Fourth and Fifth Divisions, both known under the single name of the Rawul Pindee Division, carry on the road past the Station of Rawul Pindee to within twenty-six miles of the Indus.

The Sixth Division continues the road to the Indus, and, crossing that great river, conducts it some ten miles towards Peshawur.

The Seventh Division completes the line to Peshawur itself.

392. In describing progress the order of these divisions may be followed, as they are for the most part distinguished by broad local features.

Order of divisions to be followed.

393. The First and Second, embracing the Rechnab and Chuj Doabs respectively, are the two least difficult. The three next, *i. e.* the Third, Fourth and Fifth, extend over the entire Scinde-Saugor Doab (between the Jhelum and the Indus) and also over ten miles Trans-Indus, while the Seventh and last passes through the Peshawur Valley.

394. The First Division is fifty-nine miles in length, traversing a portion of the Lahore and the whole of the Goojeranwalla District, has been open throughout since 1853, and may be pronounced almost complete. The road intersects the drainage of the Doab. The ground for the first thirty-five miles being low, the embankments have been considerable; but the earth-work however is finished, though some additional work will be occasionally required to keep it in working consistency. Six large bridges have been completed, of which one has three arches of thirty feet span, and another, one arch of the same span.

First Division.

395. There are thirty-one drain bridges, all of which are completed. The only work of any importance remaining is one on this extreme edge of the division; a lattice bridge (of an improved description) with three openings of sixty-five feet each over a stream which runs immediately under the City of Wuzeerabad.

396. The Second Division is forty miles long, traversing the Goojerat District; of this, $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles are in the Plains and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the Kharian Hills. It is open throughout, and the earth-work is complete; the cuttings, embankments, and bridges through the Hill portion are complete; and the Causeway up to the bank of the Jhelum has been strongly made. In the Plain portion there is one large bridge, near Goojerat, of six arches thirteen feet span each; and forty-six drain bridges have been all finished.

Second Division.

There are two large bridges remaining ; one has not been commenced, and of the other the masonry piers are under construction. It does not present any extraordinary difficulties, except when it approaches the left bank of the Jhelum, and then it passes through the heart of the Kharian Hills, a low range of light clay and friable sandstone, running parallel with the river.

397. To this division has been added the massive embankment through the low valley of the Chenab right up to the City of Wuzcerabad. Throughout such valleys the Punjab rivers, rising, spread their waters in the rainy season. The inundated low land then becomes more difficult for travellers to cross than the river itself. By means of embankment a roadway is provided, and the channel of the river is sensibly narrowed, so that floating bridges, of moderate length, may be extended over it. The embankment in question is complete, and is one of the finest works of its kind yet finished on the road.

398. The Third Division is thirty-seven miles in length, traversing the Jhelum District, and is for the most part open ; where interruptions occur, temporary lines are arrayed so as to keep the communication open. For the first march out of Jhelum the road runs through a comparatively even Plain, but thence it is carried by excavations through Marl up to the Bukrala River, and through solid indurated rock beyond it. A ridge 1,200 feet broad at the road level must be cut through or tunnelled.

The bridge over the Bukrala itself will be commenced next cold season ; two other large bridges over gigantic ravines have not yet been begun ; one bridge of a similar description is under construction ; five lesser bridges are finished, and eight remain : twenty-seven drain bridges are also finished, and twenty-three remain. The progress of the earth-work may be thus described : of fourteen miles of plain-ground eleven have been finished and three are under operation : of twenty-three-and-half miles of hill-ground twelve-and-half are finished, six are under operation, and four are not yet commenced. The Bukrala works are perhaps the most formidable in the whole line.

399. The Rawul Pindee Division, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, is fifty-nine-and-three-quarter miles in length, traversing the Rawul Pindee District : it is also nearly

open. Of thirteen miles in rocky and difficult ground eleven are complete; and of eighteen miles in open undulated ground twelve miles are in a forward state. In a considerable portion of this division there is almost a continuous line of embankment and cuttings. The most tedious

Cutting through the Margulla Rocks. The most tedious excavation will be that through the spar of the Margulla Range, which, though effected at the most assailable point, has to penetrate the hardest limestone. The stubborn infrangible rock, which resists all instruments except those of the fine temper, can only be pierced through in the course of time. The work therefore progresses slowly.

400. The two great masonry works in the division are the bridges over the Sohan River and its feeder, the Leh. The former can only be approached by a prodigious cutting through the rugged bank. Both these works are of extreme difficulty and magnitude. The Sohan Bridge will have a water-way of 1,100 feet, the Leh Bridge of 300 feet. The foundations have been commenced, and materials collected. The Kala Viaducts, with 200 feet water-way, have also been commenced. Of minor bridges, sixty-nine are finished, nineteen are in progress, and twenty-three have not yet been commenced.

401. The Sixth Division, commencing at the Chablat River, traverses thirty-four-and-a-quarter miles of the Rawul Pindir District, till it reaches Attock; then crossing the Indus it extends to Akora, some ten miles in the direction of Peshawar. It is only partially open. During its Cis-Indus course it meets the River Hurroo; and in the Trans-Indus portion it encounters the rocky range of the Geddur-Gulleo Hills. The bridge over the Hurroo of 300 feet span, is in progress; the subsidiary cuttings and embankments are nearly complete. The cutting through the Hills near the Indus are complete for a distance of four miles, but this distance, though short, is one of the most arduous pieces in the whole road. Two other large bridges are in progress. Of 122 minor bridges and culverts 55 are complete.

Cuttings near the Indus. Hills near the Indus are complete for a distance of four miles, but this distance, though short, is one of the most arduous pieces in the whole road. Two other large bridges are in progress. Of 122 minor bridges and culverts 55 are complete.

402. The Seventh Division extends thirty-four miles in the Peshawar District, from Akora to Peshawar. The portion of the road, though surveyed in 1841, was not commenced till the end of 1852 owing to the want of an Engineer; and since then the sandy and difficult soil has caused much delay. The division, passing through the valley, is not yet

the entire drainage flowing from the Khuttuk Hills to the Cabul River, and consequently requires more bridges than any other portion of the line, frequent as such works are everywhere. Some twenty-two miles, however, have been completed in the low and undulating ground. Of the 127 bridges, which are to be constructed, one of 300 feet water-way and eighteen of lesser size have been completed.

General progress of the line.

403. The progress in the whole line may be thus summed up.

Number of miles opened and of bridges constructed.

Of the entire length, 264 miles, 160 miles are open, and 60 more will be opened during the next working season.

Of the 103 great bridges, 25 are complete and 33 in progress. Of the 459 minor bridges and culverts, (including drain-bridges, but not irrigation drains,) 238 are finished, and 47 in progress.

Of the six cardinal points where excavation and embankments are most arduous, namely, the Kharian Pass⁽¹⁾ on the left bank of the Jhelum; the Sohawa and Huttee Ranges⁽²⁾ on both banks of the Bukhara; the Margulla Rocks⁽³⁾; the undulating ground⁽⁴⁾ near the Hurroo; the Geedur-Gullees Cliffs⁽⁵⁾ near the Indus; the great embankments⁽⁶⁾ in the alluvial Plains of the Chenab and Jhelum; three have been surmounted, and three are being proceeded with. With the design, progress and execution of these works, great and small, the name of the Superintendent, Lieutenant A. Taylor, of the Engineers, is honorably connected.

404. But this bare enumeration can convey but a poor idea of the real difficulties, which rock, sand, flood, earthy strata, ravine and cliff have presented, to be successively overcome. To all these natural obstacles must be added the scarcity of labor. In all parts of the country labor is in great demand; but the Scinde-Saugor Doab, through which the Northern and most difficult part of the road runs, is thinly populated, and consequently laborers must be imported from elsewhere. This constitutes a serious drawback, where some 32,000 workmen are employed, as was the case during the

Dearness of material.

last winter in the Scinde-Saugor Doab alone. The masonry material also has been found very dear:

bricks selling from Jhelum to Attock at ten or twelve Rupees per thousand, though it must be added that at many places good serviceable stone is procured, from which the works are largely supplied.

Some uncertainty still exists with regard to the metalling of the road. For the First Division kunkur can be procured from the Rechnab Doab itself, and can be brought from the left bank of the Ravee. For the Second Division no kunkur of any quality is obtainable in the Chuj Doab itself; but stone is procurable from the Kharian Hills, and of good

Metalling of the road- quality from the Jummoo territory near Bhimbur; way. but the conveyance will cause great expense.

Stone can also be applied to this purpose in the Scinde-Saugor Doab. In short the road can, and undoubtedly ought to be, metalled, but the operation will involve some expense: in the First Division it will cost Rupees 3,830 a mile, and in the Second Rupees 7,698: in the other divisions the amount has not been exactly ascertained, but it will not be less than Rupees 5,000. The metalling of the whole line may cost twenty or twenty-five lakhs of Rupees.

405. The supplementary works on the road are considerable. At
 Subsidiary works. Jhelum there are work-shops and timber-yards, and
 Work-shops. also a mill worked by the motive power of water.
 Saw-mills. At Rawul Pindee there are the Superintendent's
 Office and head-quarters, and also work-sheds. At
 Tram-ways. Attock there are work-sheds and building-yard for
 the Indus boats, together with a powerful saw-mill. Tram-ways have
 been laid down at Rawul Pindee and Sohawa from the stone quarries
 to the Sohan and Bukrala works respectively. At the great works the
 earth is conveyed by means of horse-carts and wheel-barrow; baskets
 not being used for this purpose. Road stations,
 Road stations. for the use of Officers and Overseers on duty, have
 Groves. been erected to the number of fourteen. Some 127
 groves, of 250 square yards each, have been planted with forest-trees and
 regularly watered, and are in good condition.

406. Much attention has been also given to the floating bridges for
 Floating bridges. the great rivers, the Ravee, Chenab, Jhelum, and
 Indus. For all these rivers the requisite comple-
 ment of boats for the winter bridges, which will be fixed in October
 when the waters subside, are now ready. The
 To stand throughout summer bridges, which are to expand over the
 the rains. floods swollen by the melted snows of the Himalayas, will be ready by
 the ensuing rainy season. For the Ravee 70 boats are needed; all are
 ready and have been in work all the season, successfully with the boats

Ferry boats. the summer current : for the Chenab 100 boats are needed, and 61 are ready : for the Jhelum 100 boats, of which 50 are built : and for the Indus 55 boats, of which 30 are ready. The boats in all will be 325 ; their build is excellent ; sketches will be prepared in the Chief Engineer's Office. There will be a double road-way, twenty-six feet in breadth, which the heaviest burden may traverse. The cables are of strong rope, but chain cables are expected from England, having been ordered by the Hon'ble Court of Directors. The total cost of the boats will be about three lakhs of Rupees.

407. In connexion with the above may be mentioned the project for an iron suspension bridge over the Indus, which has been prepared under the orders of the Most Noble the Governor General ; and which, if carried out, will cross the Indus near the Fort of Attock by a single span of 750 feet, at a probable cost of twelve lakhs of Rupees,—a most noble work, which would be of incalculable importance, not only to the defence of the Frontier, but also to the political and civil strength of the British Government.

Cost actually incurred. 408. The actual cost of the road up to the 1st January 1854 may be abstracted as follows :—

1.—Superintending Officer's Establishment and Contingencies,	Rs.	2,93,389
2.—Road Works,	,,	19,10,104
3.—Tools and Stock,	,,	2,62,507
		<hr/>
		24,66,000

The expenditure yet to be incurred in the several divisions is estimated as follows, (exclusive of metalling Northwards of Jhelum, and the cost of floating bridges over the great rivers) :—

Cost remaining to be incurred.			
1st Division,	Rs.	3,10,468	15 2
2nd ditto,	,,	3,08,415	0 0
3rd ditto,	,,	5,36,330	0 0
4th ditto,	,,	7,56,903	0 0
5th ditto,	,,	1,80,495	0 0
6th ditto,	,,	3,72,487	0 0
7th ditto,	,,	6,90,904	13 6
		<hr/>	
		,,	31,56,003 12 8

Brought forward,	Rs.	31,56,005	12	8
Deduct amount of assignments in deposit in Jhelum and Rawul Pindee Treasuries,	„	4,81,342	12	5
	„	26,74,661	0	3
Expense already incurred,	„	24,66,000	0	0
Expense to be incurred,	„	26,74,661	0	0
Grand Total,	Rs.	51,40,661	0	0

Total, £ 515,000 Sterling.
£515,000.

Thus the total cost of the whole line will not fall short of fifty-one-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees, or

409. This sum apportioned over the entire length, 264 miles, will give an average of Rupees 19,472, or £1,947, per mile.

Road must cost £2,000 Sterling per mile.

The sum total given above includes the cost of metalling only up to the Jhelum. If the road

metalling be eventually continued onward to Peshawur, a still further expenditure of several lakhs must be expected. The cost of this road is great, but it is justified by the importance of the line and by the substantial goodness of the work itself. The value of such a line, both to the State and to the people, has been repeatedly declared both by the Home Authorities and the Government of India. The project had the

Military and political advantages of the line.

special approval of the Most Noble the Governor General. In a political and military point of view its consequence can hardly be over-rated, as binding together all our great Northern cantonments and maintaining communication with Peshawur, our greatest Frontier station, the most

important place perhaps in that portion of Asia.

Its national importance.

In this respect it is a work not so much for this Province as for the Empire of India. But for the

Punjab also it is of vast benefit, as forming a great highway, passing through the upper districts and the chief cities, as commanding the entrance to Huzara, and giving access at several points to Maharaja Golab Singh's territory; as constituting a great artery from which numerous branches separate off in all directions. And lastly, it is the great outlet and channel for the land commerce and the import and export trade between India, Central Asia, and the West. The first estimate has proved altogether inadequate.

Its commercial value.

At that period (1851) it was contemplated to open speedily a road that might suffice for military exigencies. The chief difficulties were to be passed over rather than overcome. Again, too, the full force of the vast drainage which the line meets throughout its length, and which required to be seen and known to be appreciated, was not comprehended; indeed, its entire effects cannot always be accurately foreknown even to this day. But as local knowledge increased, and as commencement and

Reasons why the cost has exceeded the estimate. progress furnished actual experience, it was found that no road not of the first efficiency, and no works short of the highest calibre, could furnish anything like a permanent way; and that to brave the difficulties of the Scinde-Saugor Doab with inferior operations was only to court defeat, and to ensure our line being swept away by annual devastations. There seemed, therefore, no alternative but to surmount great difficulties with great works. A great expense has been consequently incurred, but the objects of the road will be thoroughly attained.

410. Besides the Lahore and Peshawur Road, there have been but few military roads constructed in addition to those mentioned in para. 339 of the Board's Report. Other military roads. The following may here be mentioned:—from Rawul Pindee to Khooshalgurh, to keep the communication with Kohat open in the event of political difficulties, and thence to Kohat; from Kohat to Bahadoor Kheyl, and from thence to Bunnoo; from Kohat to Hungoo in progress; and also a variety of cross-roads in the Peshawur Valley now under construction. Military roads near the Indus.

411. The military and commercial roads from the Beas to the Ravee, from Lahore to Ferozepoor, and from Lahore to Mooltan, were mentioned in paras. 338 and 339, Board's Report. Their condition has not materially changed since that period. From Lahore to Umritsur, however, a new line has been constructed, and the road-way metalled throughout. The road has also been partially embanked through the Valley of the Ravee, and a very large lattice built over the stream, which runs underneath the City of Lahore. Between the Beas and the Ravee.

412. In addition to the Derajat Military Road, completing the chain of Frontier posts, many small branch-roads of general and political advantage, of which the united length is 387 miles, have been constructed at a cost of 60,000 Rupees. In the Derajat.

ROADS FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

413. In regard to roads for internal and external commerce, the chief

Roads for internal and external commerce. lines required for the Punjab were sketched in paras. 340 to 343 of the Board's Report. These lines have been submitted to the Supreme Government with a view to sanction being obtained from the Hon'ble Court of Directors. In the mean time, although of course the construction has not been proceeded with, the lines have been partially cleared by the district Officers for the immediate exigencies of traffic, and here and there, from one place to another, a few miles of earth-work may have been constructed from the local funds.

414. Besides those roads named by the Board, the following lines

Road from Wuzerabad to Mooltan. have been projected and submitted to the Government :—from Wuzerabad to Serai Sidhoo near

Mooltan, cutting through the heart of the wastes in the Rechnab Doab, 169 miles in length, at an estimated cost of 41,679 Rupees; from

From Jhelum to Pind Dadun Khan. Jhelum to Pind Dadun Khan (near the Salt Mines) and thence *viâ* Shahpoor to Jhung, 163 miles in

length, at an estimated cost of 36,752 Rupees. The earth-work of this road has been finished from Jhelum to Pind Dadun Khan, a distance of fifty miles, from the local funds. The remainder has been partially cleared.

A branch-road from Tulumba to Mooltan, a distance of fifty miles, has

Roads in the Upper Scinde-Saugor Doab. been made. In the centre of the Upper Scinde-Saugor Doab stands Chukowâl, a place of some

antiquity and importance, and about equidistant from Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Pind Dadun Khan, and Kalabagh. Roads have been projected, and partially opened, connecting all these places together; but before these roads can be placed in a proper condition by permanent works, the sanction of the Home Authorities will be required.

From Pind Dadun Khan to Ramnuggur, and thence to Lahore. An important line has been traced and surveyed from Pind Dadun Khan, *viâ* Ramnuggur, to join

the Grand Trunk Road within thirty miles of Lahore; the earth-work has been finished as far as Ramnuggur: for the remainder, from Ramnuggur to Pind Dadun Khan, sanction is awaited. A similar line from the Salt Mines to Goojerat and thence to Sealkote is also in progress, and about two-thirds has been completed from the local funds.

The Hill road from Rawul Pindee to Murree Sanatorium (mentioned in para. 343. Board's Report) has been partially completed up the Hill sides

in excellent style. A new road from Lahore to Umritsur, much straighter than the former road and saving a distance of several miles, has been completed in a style uniform with the Grand Trunk, as already alluded to in para. 411. Branch-roads from Buttala to Sealkote, from Umritsur

Minor branch roads. to Sealkote, have been constructed from local funds. A great number of branch-roads have been proceeded with in every district, with the details of which it will not be necessary to encumber this Report.

415. In the Board's Report it was stated (para. 346) that in the Punjab Proper 1,349 miles of road had been constructed. Since that period 2,251 miles have been made of all kinds at a cost of Rupees 26,19,940.

General progress of road-making in the Punjab Proper. The total length of all roads made up to May 1854 is 3,600 miles. It will thus appear that road-making energy, on the part of the Civil Engineer's Department and the district Officers, has not flagged during the years under report. The greater portion of the tracing and surveying

Progress in tracing and surveying lines. had been done during the first three years, and comparatively little in that department was left for accomplishment. However, during the last two years, up to May 1854, 837 miles have been traced, and 2,608 surveyed and 128 levelled.

Roads in the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States.

416. The foregoing paragraphs relate to roads in the Punjab Proper, constructed directly or indirectly under the supervision of the Civil Engineer's Department. The Roads in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. The roads in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States have, until recently, been under the sole management of the local committees. It now remains to give a brief account, showing what these committees have achieved, both in regard to enterprise and execution.

417. For the Trans-Sutlej States, in the Jullundhur District there have been expended more than two lakhs of Rupees from the local funds for roads, of which the Trans-Sutlej Division. united length is not less than 200 miles. Of this distance upwards of fifty miles have been completely metalled, comprising the high road from the Sutlej to the Beas, which may be considered as a portion of the Grand Trunk line; and the road between Jullundhur and Hosheyarpoor, the two chief cities of the Doab. Of the permanent works the most

Jullundhur District roads.

important has been the renovation of a handsome native bridge, with five spans, over a stream which longitudinally intersects the Doab.

418. In the Hosheyarpoor District no less than 470 miles of road, with Hosheyarpoor District twenty-five masonry works, have been constructed, roads. at an aggregate cost of Rupees 1,47,844. Of these roads the most important are two lines leading to the Beas, one of them including a very important bridge, and the other including a very long embankment; also a third line to Kangra and the Hill station of Dhurmsala. In this latter road much scientific skill has been displayed in conducting the line across two opposing ranges of hills: ravines and streams have been avoided, and the water-shed adhered to with much judgment. The roads of the Hosheyarpoor District are in a highly satisfactory state; indeed, as regards zeal and skill in local improvements, Major Abbott, the Deputy Commissioner, is not surpassed by any district Officer in the Punjab territory. In this place also should be mentioned the jetty of piles and stakes driven into the bed of a hill-stream, to form a barrier against the floods, which would otherwise periodically threaten the city of Hosheyarpoor with inundation.

419. In Kangra numerous mountain-tracks, with an aggregate length of 520 miles, have been opened out, levelled and Kangra District roads. rendered available for local traffic, at a cost of 28,435 Rupees. Several important bridges have been constructed over the hill-torrents at a cost of 72,980 Rupees. An effective tunnel, broad and long, in continuation of the Hosheyarpoor and Kangra line mentioned above, has been cut through solid conglomerate rock. In the remote table-lands of Koolloo, also, some 195 miles of road have been opened out to aid the traffic between localities bordering on Thibet and the Hill Depôts at Simla, Kangra, and Noorpoor. A good military road has been projected from Noorpoor to Kangra.

420. The district roads in the Cis-Sutlej States have been under the same management as in the Trans-Sutlej States. Roads in the Cis-Sutlej States. This territory, a vast plain between the Sutlej and Jumna, offers difficulties to the construction of roads. It is bounded on the North by the Himalaya Range, and hence numerous streams run through the tract parallel with the great rivers, instead of converging towards them. Moreover, from the prevalence of sand, the lines of road are often hidden, and their ditches choked up by the drifting matter in every wind-storm.

421. In the Ferozepoor District forty-seven miles of new road have been constructed, and two important lines have been improved. In the Loodiana District about forty miles of road, leading from Loodiana to Kalka (at the foot of the Simla Hills,) have been finished.

422. In the Thanesur District the roads are further advanced than in any other district of the Cis-Sutlej States; in fact, it is reported that very few lines in future remain to be constructed there. The total length of the roads in miles amounts to $157\frac{1}{2}$; 119 miles were constructed during the year 1853. Some very important embankments are being made to ward off the inundation from

In the Umballa District a violent hill-stream. In the Umballa District the road from Umballa towards Jugadree, connecting the district with the adjoining districts of Hindoostan, has been partially completed: but the bridges remain to be constructed. The Umballa portion of the Loodiana and Kalka Road has also been completed.

423. The progress of the Grand Trunk Road through the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States having come under the supervision of the Punjab Administration since the expiry of the period under report, the progress of that important work need not be here described. The large engineering operations which are being conducted in the Cis-Sutlej States will furnish materials for the next Report.

CANALS.

424. It were needless now to expatiate on the advantages presented for the construction of canals by the "Land of the Canals of inundation. Five Rivers." The recent appointment of a Director of Punjab Canals attests the importance which the Government attaches to this department. The Province can boast of one new canal, second in India only to the Great Ganges Canal, and equal if not superior to the finest irrigation canals of Europe. It also contains many series of canals and water-cuts on which the harvests of whole districts and the livelihood of hundreds of thousands are dependent. It abounds in ancient and

Necessity and facilities for canal irrigation in the Punjab. even modern, though abandoned, water-courses which, as soon as more pressing wants shall have been satisfied, will offer a noble field for enterprise. And lastly, as these beneficent works extend and advance, then much atten-

tion will be requisite to introduce that system into the management of canals, and of the rights and interests therewith connected, which recent inquiries show to have been so fully developed and organized in the irrigated regions of Northern Italy.

425. The canals of the Punjab were thus classified by the Board :—the Derajat Canals, the Mooltan Canals (including all the canals within the Mooltan Division), and the Great Baree Doab Canal.

426. In regard to the Derajat Canals it was stated that Lieutenant Hutchinson, then engaged in military works, would be shortly recommended for the survey of the torrents and water-courses, with a view to their being artificially applied to purposes of irrigation. When this Officer proceeded to Europe on medical certificate in March 1853, Lieutenant Medley, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed to the Canal Survey. A portion of his time has subsequently been devoted to military works. Nevertheless, the survey has been completed for all the streams and water-cuts, and also for many points of the Indus itself. The following figures will exhibit the out-turn of the work, which has cost Rupees 11,665 :—

MONTHS.	By Theodolite. Traversed and levelled.		By Theodolite. Levelled.		By Compass. Traversed.		By Circumferenter. Traversed.		By Circumferenter. Levelled.		Total distance levelled and traversed.	
	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.
October 1853 to June 1854, ..	714	436½	158	1606	211	1394	393	1281	139	3910	1616	3377½

427. The operations connected with the Mooltan Canals may be classed under the heading of Maintenance and Management, rather than that of Original Construction. Lieutenant Anderson, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed Superintendent of these canals in 1850. His duties have been occasionally to enlarge, improve, alter and strengthen the works, which were all of native construction, to supervise the clearance of the canals and the distribution of the water, and observe the

working of the "*cher*" or statute labor system, by which all repairs are carried out. The land-holders who benefit by the canals form local committees among themselves, and fix the portion of the general burden to

Contribution of unpaid labor. be borne by each village. The villages then furnish their contributions, not in cash, but in labor,

that is, each community sends so many laborers, who are generally themselves proprietors and cultivators. For defaulters a scale of fines is fixed. The committees represent cases of default to the Canal Officers, who usually impose the fine, which is realized by the Revenue Authorities.

Enforcement of the system. The working of the "*cher*" system may be illustrated by the following figures pertaining to a por-

tion of these canals:—

"CHERAS."			Fines due on account of Absentee.	Pay of hired Mithdar.	Pay of Establishment superintending the clearing.	Pay of Establishment collecting fines.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Estimated value of " <i>Cher</i> " labor for the year.
Called for.	Present.	Absent.						
105407	67000	18308	2560 9 10	155 9 9	718 12 4	221 6 6	17 1 1	16169 0 0

428. All immunities of particular classes from their fair share of expenses and labor, and extra privileges for more than their share of the water, have been very properly ignored, and throughout the entire arrangements have been conducted by the Superintendent with much tact and skill, and without any collusion with the Civil Authorities.

429. The canals themselves have been both enlarged and improved,

Extent of the Mooltan Canals.

* CANALS SUPPLIED FROM CHENAB.

Names.	Length, miles.
Wullee Mahomed,	45
Sekundrabad,	35
Shahpoor,	8
Gujjohutta,	25
Bukhtooah,	18
Dhundooah,	18
Jelalpoor,	6
Mutteethul,	25

FROM THE SUTLEJ.

Dewanwah,	65
Jamwah Khoord,	48
Jamwah Kulan,	45
Kabilwah,	25
Buhavulwah,	30
Sooltanwah,	32
Ibawah,	9

and, as regards conservancy and subsidiary management, they are in more efficient order than ever they were, even in the palmy days of Sawun Mull.

430. These canals are supplied, some from the Sutlej and some from the Chenab; a detail of them is given in the margin.*

Jamrancewah,	11
Mahomedwah,	40
Nala Sirdarwah,	60
Shekwah (Eastern and Western),	20
Mobarukwah,	20
	— 405

	Total, 585
Sundry minor canals (12 miles from Chenab and 22 from Sutlej),	34
	— 619

Their aggregate length is upwards of 600 miles.

Much labor and money have been devoted to the improvement of the Khanwa Canal, which leaves the right bank of the Sutlej about twenty miles

below Ferozepoor, and, passing through the wastes of the Lower Baree

The Khanwa Canal.

Doab, rejoins a side channel of the river near Pâk Puttun. This canal is of the utmost value to the agriculture of the Googaira District; in 1852 it became silted up at its head, and the injury thereby caused to the revenue has been described in a previous section of this Report. It has now, after much trouble, been

General expenditure restored to efficiency. Besides the value of unpaid on the Mooltan canals. labor, the following sums have been expended by the Government on the canals of the Mooltan Division :—

Nature of Expenditure.	From Annexation to end of 1851-52.	During 1852-53.	During 1853-54.	TOTAL.
Salary and Establishment, Contingent Surveying expenses and Repairs to Canals,...	61,177 13 10	44,500 0 0	38,000 0 0	1,43,677 13 10
Improving Khanwa Canal (sanctioned by the Honorable the Court of Directors,	0 0 0	0 0 0	81,900 0 0	81,900 0 0
Constructing Bridges,	0 0 0	0 0 0	13,013 15 2	13,013 15 2
Total, ..	61,177 13 10	44,500 0 0	1,32,913 15 2	2,38,591 13 0

431. In the same division the following canals have been projected, and one of them has been already sanctioned.

Dourana Lungana Canal.

A project for extending the Dourana Lungana Canal, which is taken from the Chenab and runs on the East side of the City of Mooltan, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, at an estimated cost of Rupees 38,232-4-10.

The canal will be enlarged, provided with masonry works to regulate its supply, and extended to the old bed of the Beas. The work, when completed, will tend to secure the City of Mooltan from the inundations which have heretofore visited it, and will bring some 330 square miles of land under cultivation. The length of the canal is given below :—

Old line,..... 15 miles.

New extension, 18 „

Total, ... 33 miles.

Kuttora Canal.

A project for a canal, to be called the Kuttora Canal, from an old water-course of which it follows the bed for a short distance. This canal will leave the Sutlej opposite to Ferozepoor, and irrigate the lands now destitute of water between the Khanwa Canal and the old bed of the Beas.

The canal will be from 25 to 30 feet wide, and two feet deeper at its

• Main channel,... 54½ miles.

Branch, 22½ „

Rajbuhas, 30 „

Total,.. 107 miles.

mouth than the lowest cold weather level of the River Sutlej. It will be 107* miles long, will have in the first instance two masonry regulators, one escape, and four irrigation

outlets, and will cost Rupees 1,23,612. It will irrigate some 250 miles of country.

Sohag Canal.

The Sohag Canal will leave the Sutlej a little below the mouth of the Khanwa Canal, and will irrigate the country between the Khanwa Canal and the Sutlej. At its mouth it will be thirty feet wide, and

* Main channel,.. 57½ miles.

Rajbuhas, 16 „

Total,.. 73½ miles.

somewhat deeper than the lowest level of the river. It will be seventy-three-and-a-half miles long, will have three regulators, two bridges, one masonry dam, and eight

irrigation outlets, and will cost Rupees 1,25,258-6-1. Its probable return will not be shown by the water-rent; but by the fact that the land it will traverse is now barren, and without water must remain so. The canal will enable it to yield an actual revenue, where now it yields almost a nominal one.

These canals will flow only during the season of inundation, that is, from March to October.

Huslee Canal.

432. The past history of the canal was given in paragraph 355 of the Board's Report. Its management has since that period been efficiently maintained to supply water for cultivation until the new canal shall be opened, although this maintenance has much impeded the foundations of the head-works of the new canal in progress, through the percolation of water. The channel has been widened and the bank strengthened, the result of such improvements being, that the supply of water has been doubled since annexation. The following figures will illustrate the management of this canal :—

Period.	Income.	Expenditure.	Nett Revenue.	Area, irrigated Acres.
Durbar year,.....	26,000	6,000	20,000	....
1849-50,	49,970	9,410	40,560	18,787
1850-51,	72,080	27,551	44,529	27,068
1851-52,	76,391	29,594	46,797	21,719
1852-53,	64,559	28,178	36,381	24,270
1853-54,	63,120	22,995	40,125	23,729
Total,.....	3,52,120	1,23,728	2,28,392	.

433. It will be observed that a decrease occurred in 1852-53. This was partly owing to a large irrigable area having been cut off by the banks of the new canal, and partly to abundant rains having diminished the demand. The water-rent has, however, subsequently risen to a satisfactory figure. The rent is fixed upon the area actually irrigated, according to measurement, which is believed to have been made with fair accuracy and fidelity.

Baree Doab Canal.

434. The extent, capacity, objects, and probable cost, and topography of this great canal, were all described in the Board's Report. A summary will now be given of the work which has been actually done of the various descriptions, both

primary and summary. The order in which these several descriptions of work are to be treated of will be as follows :—

Channel excavations,⁽¹⁾ head-works,⁽²⁾ hill-torrent embankment,⁽³⁾ falls and rapids⁽⁴⁾, escapes⁽⁵⁾, bridges,⁽⁶⁾ canal station Order of topics in connexion with the work. houses,⁽⁷⁾ roads connected with the canal,⁽⁸⁾ tree plantations,⁽⁹⁾ work-shops, tools, materials, sheds for shelter,⁽¹⁰⁾ station works at canal head,⁽¹¹⁾ conservancy,⁽¹²⁾ compensation,⁽¹³⁾ actual cost incurred.⁽¹⁴⁾

435. Some progress has been made with the channel excavation, which has extended over fifty-seven miles of the Channel excavation. main line, and twenty-three miles of the Kussoor Branch, in all, eighty miles. If this number be compared with the total milage of the canal, namely, 466 miles, the result might appear to be no so considerable as it really is ; for the digging has occurred in the first eighty miles of the canal. The Board's Report will have explained that at its head the canal encounters an angle of the lofty plateau which flanks the Ravee. The excavation through this bank, strengthened as it is by shingle, therefore, is deep and broad and difficult. Thus it is, that to a length of only eighty miles the enormous amount of 240 millions of cubic feet of earth have been excavated. The real proportion which this bears to the whole may be understood, when it is remembered that the total amount of excavation estimated for the whole canal is 1,390 millions of cubic feet, at a cost of twenty-five lakhs. But in the upper division of the canal, owing to the admixture of shingle, excavation is in itself more difficult, and the extra work, such as carrying the earth away, adds greatly to the labor. The surface excavation lower down will be much easier. Of the excavation already effected, the estimated cost was Rupees 8,79,271, and the actual cost has been 6,98,226 Rupees.

436. At the head-works of the canal large dykes have been erected to ward off the invading floods of the River Ravee. Head-works. At the first commencement of the channel some half million cubic feet of shingle have been dug ; besides a large amount of auxiliary excavation, some advance has been made with the dam and regulator, and the foundation is in a great measure finished. About 30,000 Rupees have been expended on the operations at this point.

437. The hill-torrent works prove, next to the head-works, the greatest engineering difficulties in the canal. The path of the canal was crossed by two of these torrents, but its chief enemy was the Chukkee. The desperate impetuosity of this stream has been previously described in the Engineer's Reports. Emerging from the lower range of Hills which overhang Puthankote, it separated itself into two arms, one joining the Beas and the other the Ravee. It was the Ravee Branch which, together with its feeder the Nurwa, threatened the canal. These are the torrents which were mentioned in the Board's Report, paragraph 364, as having been grappled with. At that time (1852) it was intended to stem the Nurwa by a dam, and to divert the entire water of the Chukkee into its Beas Branch, leaving the Ravee Branch dry. This plan has been somewhat altered subsequently. The Nurwa is not to be stemmed, but is to be diverted, so that it may join the Chukkee before the latter meets the canal. The Chukkee

Torrent to be stemmed by embankment. then is to be barred by embankments, and with the aid of another cut is to be carried off entirely into its own branch towards the Beas. Thus the original policy of withdrawing the Chukkee from the Ravee towards the Beas is adhered to.

438. The embankment across the Ravee branch of the Chukkee was constructed in 1851, just before the advent of the Dangers to the embankment overcome. rains, to withstand the Chukkee and prevent it from encroaching on the canal. The ensuing rains did considerable damage, which was however repaired. The flood of the next year, however, descended with increased severity, and after sweeping away several spurs, caused a breach 100 feet broad, and rushed through it for some hours. Considerable masonry additions to the embankment now became necessary; still, when these were effected, the floods of the succeeding year (1853) were not resisted without loss, and the works were further strengthened. But the dam seems at last to be fully able to withstand its assailant for during the present season, in which an unusual quantity of rain had

fallen, the torrent has been successfully stemmed and diverted without injury to the works. The sum total of the expenditure, at various times devoted to this embankment, is about 65,000 Rupees.

439. The object of the embankment is to be aided by a work known as the Dhangoo Cut. At one point the Chukkee winds round the spur of some low hill; the

jection gives the force of the stream a tendency towards the Ravce rather than the Beas. It therefore became necessary to make a bold cut through the protruding spur, so as to furnish the desired inclination to the stream. For this Cut, excavations costing 5,000 Rupees have been effected. Of the Nurwa Cut (diverting that stream into the Chukkee), two-thirds have been completed, at a cost of 20,000 Rupees.

440. The necessity for numerous masonry falls and boulder rapids, arising from the steep gradient of the Doab, was explained in the Board's Report. Nineteen falls and eleven rapids were designed, in all, thirty works. Of these fourteen have been commenced, and their foundations advanced. Greater progress has been made with the rapids than with the masonry falls.

441. Of the escapes provided as safety-valves, to prevent an excess of water, two have been commenced,—both serious undertakings, one involving excavation of 250,000 cubic feet, and the other of 350,000 cubic feet, and the latter requiring large masonry revetments which have also been begun.

442. Bridges are not necessary to be constructed during the early period of the operations. Wherever the excavations have interrupted a line of traffic, temporary passages are provided. Two masonry bridges have, however, been undertaken; one is completed, and the other in progress.

443. Much has been done in regard to roads connected with the canal. Along the banks of the main line some 265 miles have been made, and thirty-four miles of branch roads to the river and to the Hills, chiefly for the conveyance of materials: twenty additional miles have been also surveyed.

444. Attention has also been given to tree plantations; the avenues are springing up along the banks of the canal for many miles; in all 54,632 trees have been planted.

445. Many station-houses have been built for the use of canal establishments of all grades when proceeding on duty. Six first-class buildings and nine second-class, at an average cost of 3,000 Rupees and 800 Rupees respectively, are nearly finished.

446. Tools and materials have been prepared with both skill and science; many valuable instruments have been procured from England, and many others have

been manufactured at the stations near the canal head. Some 14,000 maunds of iron have been worked up, and 100,000 cubic feet of timber have

Sawing and grinding-mills. been sawn. Among the implements are several

sawing and grinding-mills of great power ; so satisfactory has the work proved which this description of machinery turns out,

Machinery. that it is proposed to set up more mills with water-wheels and with machinery from England. The

total cost of tools, implements and machines is estimated at two-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees. Sheds* for the storing of materials

Work-sheds. and for the shelter of the work-people have been erected at twenty-six different points of the works, at an aggregate cost

of Rupees 19,354-7. The great amount of masonry works of course creates a corresponding demand for bricks, the preparation of which is

always a process of time, and subject to delay owing to the scarcity of fuel, which, being manure, is of course required

Material. for agriculture and can only be procured occasionally, and that not in quantities adequate to the wants of the brick-

burners. Nevertheless, fifty lakhs of large English bricks are burning in the kilns, fifty lakhs in store, and fifty lakhs have been expended.

At Madhopoor, near the canal head, a small station has been established. Offices for the Superintendent and the

Canal station near the head-works. Executive Engineer have been built. Godowns

have been added. A Bazar has grown up ; its cost is fully covered by the rents which are realized. A Hospital is under construction, and a

Medical Officer is to be appointed. A Railway has been laid down for 5,200 feet at a cost of 12,380 Rupees, and has been in full play ever since

the commencement of the canal. By these means the earth dug from the deep channel is conveyed away. It might perhaps be desirable to establish regular work-shops at this place, similar to

Work-shops. those of Roorkee, on a smaller scale. At this locality, the facility of conveying stores, the motive power supplied by the

rivulets, the vicinity of the Chumba timber forests, and the prospect of iron from Mundee, combine to offer special advantages.

447. Compensation, amounting to Rupees 5,803, has been paid to the proprietors for all the trees, crops, wells, buildings, &c., on the land taken up for the First Division of the canal. Compensation for the land itself is arranged in the usual manner

Compensation to land-owners.

Conservancy. through the district Officers. Conservancy will eventually become of great importance, but at present there is not much scope for it. The neighbourhood of the canal station at Madhopoor has been cleared, and the ground in the vicinity of all chowkees and work-shops has been kept neat.

Receipts and payments of the Canal Department. 448. The receipts and payments of the Canal Department, up to May 1854, have been as follows :—

Amount of cash and assignments,	Rs. 23,88,388 10 3
Value of tools, implements and instruments received from Chief Engineer and Magazine,	„ 23,187 7 1
	<hr/>
	„ 24,11,576 1 4
	<hr/>

Which sum has been disposed of as follows :—

Expended and charged off in bills,	„ 15,40,892 6 11
Expended on materials and stock in store, ..	„ 3,17,590 3 7
Advanced on account of works and stock, ..	„ 1,98,323 8 11
	<hr/>
	„ 20,56,806 3 5
Balance of cash in hand,	„ 3,54,769 13 11
	<hr/>
	„ 24,11,576 1 4

The pay of Establishment from the commencement amounts to Company's Rupees 2,77,079-3-4, and hence the total expenditure, deducting pay of Establishment, is Company's Rupees 17,80,727-0-1, on which expenditure the cost of Establishment gives a percentage of 15½.

449. Of the 15,40,892 Rupees, charged off in bills, 9,24,368 represents the cost of the works on the canal itself; of this latter item, again, Rupees 6,98,226 were expended on excavation and earth-work. It is believed that the work as yet finished falls within the estimate, and that the remainder will be similarly covered; but it is probable that several other works in addition to these originally designed will be found necessary.

450. If regard be had to all the obstacles to be surmounted, and to the Summary of general paucity of trained Officers in both the higher and progress of the canal, subordinate grades, it would not seem prudent to fix a date for the opening of this canal; but the Superintendent anticipates that water will be admitted into the channel by 1856 or 1857, at the latest. The progress during the past two years may be considered satisfactory. One-fifth of the excavation has been accomplished; the canal now extends its length over eighty miles; most of the arduous engineering works have been far advanced; the passive resistance of the massive banks at the head-works, and the active aggression of the raging hill-torrents, have been laboriously but successfully overcome. With all these operations the name of Lieutenant Dyas, the Superintendent, deserves to be honorably associated.

451. This account of the Department of Public Works may close with a figured abstract of expenditure incurred. In General expenditure of the Department. paragraph 368 of the Board's Report the estimated cost of the works designed was at that time given as 84,42,392 Rupees, of which a sum of 19,47,607 Rupees had been expended. Since that period the actual cost and extent of the works have been found greatly to exceed the amount originally proposed. Already ninety-three-and-a-half lakhs have been expended, or are in the course of expenditure, as will be seen from the following detail, which represents the advances and assignments made in the Department:—

Nature of Expenditure.	Up to 30th April 1852, as per Board's Report.	During 1852-53.	During 1853-54.	Total up to 30th April 1854.
Roads and Bridges,	801416 1 6	1365695 7 5	2532615 12 6	4699727 5 5
Canals,	684267 0 3	858394 2 4	1328805 11 2	2871466 13 9
Civil Edifices and general Public Works,	348991 2 0	387614 3 6	469729 11 1	1206335 0 7
Military Buildings and Frontier Works,	112933 2 9	148951 3 9	316333 8 10	578217 14 4
Total,	1947607 5 6	2760655 1 0	4647484 11 7	9355747 2 1

452. Of the Rupees 46,99,727 set down to roads, the sum of Rupees 1,71,121 was expended from the road funds by the district Officers. It is thus seen that, during the first five years, Rupees 93,55,747, amounting to nearly a million pounds Sterling, a large proportion of one year's revenue, have been disbursed for the material improvement of the Punjab. Of this one-half has been spent on roads, one-quarter on canals, and the remaining quarter chiefly on civil buildings and works for public accommodation, and a fraction to military buildings for the defence of the Frontier. These facts, of themselves, sufficiently display the liberal interest taken by the Government in the development of the resources of this Province, and the large share of the care and labor of the Administration which is occupied by such matters.

453. Throughout the ordinary engineering operations of the last two years Colonel Napier, the Civil Engineer (now Chief Engineer,) has evinced the comprehensiveness in design, the ripe experience, and the laborious application, which have rendered him so useful in a new country, together with the qualities of conciliation and command which so well qualify him for the headship of a large department. Colonel Napier expresses his acknowledgments for the continued zeal on the part of his subordinates generally during the past two years, and for exertions equal to those which earned the commendation of the late Board for the previous years. He specially notices the important services rendered by Lieuts. Taylor and Dyas, Bengal Engineers, and Lieut. Anderson, Madras Engineers, in charge of the Lahore and Peshawur Road, the Baree Doab Canal and the inundation canals, respectively. The Chief Commissioner desires to repeat the praise which on a former occasion the Board bestowed on these meritorious Officers. Next to those, the following Officers of the Engineers are considered to be specially entitled to commendation, for their valuable services :—

Lieutenant Crofton, now Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.

Lieutenant Oliphant,	} Employed in the Lahore and Peshawur Road.
Captain Robertson,	
Lieutenant Home,	
Lieutenant Henderson,	
Late Captain J. C. Lamb, ..	

Lieutenant Garnett, in charge of works at Kohat.

Good service has also been done by Capt. R. Fagan, Artillery ; Lieutenant Nightingale, Engineers, Lieutenants Gully, Morrison and Dowson are also creditably mentioned by Colonel Napier. Lieutenants Cadell and Medley though they have not served long in the Department, promise well. The following Officers are also favorably reported of:—

Lieutenant Warrand,	Engineers.
Lieutenant Innes,	Engineers.
Captain Bowden,	H. M.'s 22nd Foot.
Lieutenant Anderson,	„ „ 96th ditto.
Lieutenant Bray,	„ „ 96th ditto.

454. Among the Assistant Civil Engineers (Uncovenanted,) the following Officers have been commended to the favorable notice of the Chief Commissioner, and have held important executive charges:—

Of Assistant Civil En- ing Officers have been commended to the favorable
gineers. notice of the Chief Commissioner, and have held
important executive charges:—

W. Lloyd, Esq., W. Purdon, Esq., (in charge of Salt Mines,) F. C. Marshall, Esq., N. G. Steele, Esq., A. E. Crommelin, Esq., W. Smithe, Esq., Mr. C. Moravia, aided by Kunhya Lall (Sub-Assistant Civil Engineer,) has rendered most useful service in training large numbers of Native Surveyors at Lahore, and in imparting professional education in the absence of any school. Colonel Napier acknowledges the aid he has received from Mr. W. Wishart, Assistant Civil Engineer, in charge of the Civil Engineer's Office, and also the services of Mr. J. Anderson, Assistant Civil Engineer, in charge of the Peshawur Road Office. He also desires to notice favorably Messrs. J. McRae, F. Bond, J. Wilson, P. O'Brien and J. Chalmers, Assistant Civil Engineers.

Section VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

455. In accordance with the plan of the former Report, a brief account
Miscellaneous improve- will now be given of miscellaneous improvements
ments. not embodied in the foregoing sections.

456. The first place of course belongs to Education. A succinct de-
Education. scription of indigenous education, as it exists in this
Province, was given in the Board's Report. Since
that period no general operations have been actually undertaken, but

much thought has been given to the subject ; elaborate plans have been formed, and it may be hoped that we are now on the eve of the introduction of a measure for popular education in the Punjab.

457. On the receipt of a Report from the late lamented Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on the results of the experimental scheme which had been carried into effect since 1849 in eight districts, with a recommendation to the effect that it might be extended throughout the North-western Provinces, the Supreme Government were pleased to direct that the Punjab Authorities should consider whether a similar plan might not be beneficially introduced into the Punjab. The subject immediately engaged the earnest attention which it demanded, and detailed projects have been submitted.

458. It is believed, that both the necessity and encouragement for the educational measure exist as much in the Punjab as in any Province of this Presidency. There are less prejudice and fewer elements of passive hinderance or active opposition here than elsewhere. The Seikh fanaticism and political fervor are dying out. The Hindoos are less superstitious and less priest-ridden. The Mahomedans of the Plains, as contra-distinguished from those of the Hills and the Frontier, though formidable in numbers, are less bigotted, less bound by traditionary practice, than their co-religionists in any part of India. The upper classes display a candid intelligence and inquisitiveness in respect to Asiatic learning and European science. The agricultural classes, though uncouth, are less apathetic and less illiterate in their tastes than might have been expected ; the village accountants display a skill not surpassed, and often not equalled, in Hindoostan. The working classes evince a considerable aptitude in mechanical art. On the whole, then, the Punjab is ripe for the introduction of an educational scheme.

459. There is ample scope for the establishment of Government schools at the Revenue Offices in the interior of the districts ; for the appointment of district Visitors, one to each district, aided by several assistants, who will not only preside over the Government schools, but also stimulate education by travelling about among the villages, explaining to the people the advantages of a school ; to render aid by the procuring of school-masters and books. Such Officers might induce the communities to set up one school, if not in every village, at least in every circle of villages ; so that

at length there shall be no village throughout the land in which the children do not attend some rudimentary school. The supervising Officers should for the present be Natives of Hindoostan, but the school-masters

Normal schools required. must be Punjabees. Some special seminaries for the training of school-masters, such as normal schools,

should be established. The general system might be introduced to a greater or less extent, according as the civilization of particular tracts may vary, but all districts and divisions may be admitted to share in the benefits of education. The Persian and Urdu languages might be taught in all schools under the patronage of Government. But other languages

Urdu language best adapted for Punjab Schools.

and characters, such as Hindee, Sanscrit, Goormookhee, Punjabee need not be used. The simplification of language is a matter of importance, and the Punjab offers facilities in this respect: Goormookhee, though of sacred origin, and in the days of Seikh supremacy both a courtly and priestly tongue, is now rapidly falling into desuetude. The Punjabee, as a spoken language, is also losing its currency, and degenerating into a mere provincial and rustic dialect; whereas the Urdu or Hindoostanee, as the prescribed language of the courts and of the public departments, is becoming familiar to the upper and middle classes, and the ruder population understand it nearly as well as their fellow-subjects of Hindoostan.

460. In regard to the Umritsur School, satisfactory progress can be

The Umritsur School. reported. Since 1852 the number of scholars has been doubled, and the course of study has been

extended. During the year 1853-54 there were 308 scholars, of whom 137 were Hindoos, eighty-four Seikhs, and eighty-four Mussulmans. The English classes have been carefully examined by the Commissioner and the District Officer. The upper boys acquitted themselves creditably

Sciences taught there.

in History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Trigonometry, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Dictation, and Translation. In knowledge of the exact sciences they were pronounced equal to boys of the same age in Europe, who have no difficulties of a foreign language to contend with; but most of them fail in the humbler but useful acquirement of Caligraphy. Proportionate progress has also been made in the Persian Department. The number of boys might be still further increased, but the staff of the institution are already unequal to so numerous a body of scholars. Of the Government

grant of 5,000 Rupees annually, 4,800 is appropriated to the salary of teachers, and the remaining 200 Rupees to contingencies. A grant in aid can, however, be made from the surplus proceeds of the town duties.

461. There is a flourishing school at Rawul Pindee containing 300 scholars, and supported with the sanction of the citizens by a grant in aid from the surplus town duty proceeds of 130 Rupees per mensem. It has recently been entrusted by the district authorities to the American Presbyterian Missionaries, who had already established an excellent school of similar capacity at Lahore. In both these institutions European science is conveyed in the English language. A similar school has been established at Goojerat under competent teachers from the Delhi College,—four other schools under similar superintendence, besides other village schools in the same district. Mission schools are prospering everywhere throughout these territories, at Umritsur, Ferozepoor, Loodiana, Umballa, Kangra, and Kotegurh in the Hills near Simla.

462. During the years 1852 and 1853 much has been done in regard to arboriculture. The groves on the Lahore and Peshawur Road, and the avenues on the banks of the new Baree Doab Canal, have been mentioned in their appropriate places. The following account may give some idea of what is being effected in the several divisions and districts. In the Lahore District good rows of trees have been planted round the city and station; the land-holders have been, by the grant of small patches of land rent-free, induced to establish and maintain groves at convenient distances along the main lines of road. Large numbers of trees have also been planted

Extensive sowings and plantations. in the interior of the district. The total number of trees planted under the auspices of the authorities amounts to no less than 415,000. In a similar manner the Goor-daspoor District (which, however, possesses greater natural advantages in respect to soil and moisture than Lahore) can boast of 434,000 trees.

In the Lahore Division. These two districts, perhaps, carry away the palm from the whole Punjab in this respect. In Goojeranwalla forty miles of road have been planted; and in many villages the land-holders have been induced to sow trees and plant seedlings round their wells. The total number of newly planted trees in this district does probably not fall short of 100,000. At Sealkote two large nurseries have been established, and several thousand young trees have been

planted out. In Umritsur a large supply of forest and fruit-tree seeds, received from the Kangra Hills, has been distributed; the roads have

In the Trans-Sutlej States. also been in many places planted. In the Trans-

Sutlej States, some 50,000 trees have been sown or planted in the Kangra District. Jullundhur is itself tolerably well wooded; there also some 28,000 trees have been planted. Hosheypoor is already highly ornamented with trees; but hedge-rows have been planted out in all directions for many miles; the trees have not been

In the Cis-Sutlej States. enumerated, but their number must be very great.

In the Cis-Sutlej States some 9,000 trees have been sown or planted, and a nursery has been established. In Loodiana seven nurseries have been formed, and some 2,000 trees planted at Busseean, half way between Loodiana and Ferozepoor. Some 23,000 trees have been planted in the Thanesur District, and some 12,000 in Ferozepoor. In the Jhelum Division, groves have

In the Jhelum Division. been planted at proper intervals throughout the branch roads of the Jhelum District. A similar

measure has been adopted at Goojerat, in which district also trees have been sown at most of the wells, and the number of the seedlings does not fall short of 300,000. In a similar method some 70,000 trees are grow-

In the Mooltan Division. ing from seed in the Shahpore District. In the Mooltan District thirty nurseries have been establish-

ed, and one also at Jhung. The Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab has also distinguished itself in this line. It has imported (exclusive of a choice variety of fruit-trees) 40,000 timber-trees of ninety different kinds,

including sissou, seris, toon, mulberry, poplar, tamarrind, peepul, bamboo, plane and teak. On the banks of the Sutlej many acres of alluvial land are

being sown broad-cast with sissou, and a similar measure is being adopted near the River Jhelum, for the future use of the steamers. Near all public offices throughout these territories, whether at the station or in the interior, and at all permanent Police posts, trees have been planted and are tended by the Government servants. On the Grand Trunk Road this arrangement is conspicuous.

463. There is one method of encouraging the growth of trees which

deserves special attention. It is that of inducing the owner of every well to sow some five square yards with trees, and, when the seedlings are a year old, to

Best method of increasing the growth of trees.

plant them out on the irrigation water-courses. The process of sowing and planting may be repeated annually, and 100 young trees may be produced every year on a single well. In a single district it is common to find 2,000 or 3,000 wells; and from these 200,000 or 300,000 young trees might be produced annually. In this manner, for the whole Province, millions of trees might be raised among the villages within a brief period.

464. The Agency established at Sealkote for procuring timber from the forests in Maharaja Golab Singh's territory promises well. His Highness has consented to forego duties on timber felled within British territory which may pass on its way downwards through his jurisdiction. An Agency to supply the Lahore market had also been established at Shahpoor, where the Ravee debouches from the Hills, for procuring timber from the Hill principality of Chumba; but it proved a failure, chiefly owing to the misconduct of the raja's minister, the wood being deficient in quantity and inferior in quality. The concern was therefore abolished during the commencement of the present year, and a new Agency has been established within the territory of Chumba itself under the charge of Major Longden, (who had been previously deputed by orders of Government to examine the forests and table-lands of the adjoining regions), with the consent of the Raja, and with due arrangements to protect the interests of his subjects. During the two years under report there have been no complaints or difficulties regarding timber and fuel.

465. The question of wheeled carriage has not made any special advance since the period of the Board's Report. The inconveniences which resulted to the villagers from the forcible employment of carts and cattle have been greatly diminished within the last two years. Camels have been largely substituted as a means of conveyance. The terms of hire and engagement for conveyance of all kind are becoming well understood between the employers, the European public, and the carriers. For the district of Lahore printed rate-tables have been published. At the chief stations a regular supply of carriage is springing up in connexion with the Department of Public Works. Punjabee speculators, residents both of cities and villages, are constructing carts by the hundreds. At Lahore there are nearly 800 ~~sets~~ carts. At Sealkote the number cannot be much less.

Construction of carts
near chief military sta-
tions.

other stations might be instanced. Many of them become temporarily available for the use of travellers, and even of troops; and thus arrangements are being formed which may become a nucleus of an extended carrying trade. At many of the stations contractors (chowdrees) are encouraged and employed with great advantage. The build of the carts is still inferior as regards capacity: this defect can only be remedied by improvement in the breed of cattle, which must be a work of time. A powerful race of draught cattle is an urgent want in the Punjab, which perseverance may in time effectively supply. It lies at the very root of the wheeled carriage difficulty. The most obvious means of improvement

Improvement of breed of cattle. is the importation of bulls from Hissar and Hansee, which places can boast of a noble breed

that sustains the carrying trade of Upper India. In the early days of British Rule that breed was mainly improved, and in some respects imported there by European skill and exertion. A similar result might perhaps in time be produced in the Punjab, where the bovine cattle are very numerous and where unlimited pasturage exists. Attention has been given to this subject, and for various districts some thirty bulls have been imported. The breed of horses, also, has not been forgotten. It would seem the more incumbent on the Administration to attempt some experiment in this line, inasmuch as, the local demand for horses having almost ceased in consequence of the changes brought about by annexation, the fine breed for which many parts of the Punjab were famous

And of horses. under Seikh Rule has become deteriorated almost to extinction. Arab stallions have been located in the chief breeding districts, such as Goojeranwalla, Googaira, Goojerat, and efforts are made to induce the owners of brood mares to come forward.

466. Municipal improvement and conservancy in cities is steadily progressing: there is now scarcely a city in the Punjab, great or small, which is not drained or paved. But improvement is needed almost more in the suburbs and environs than in the cities themselves, and here also much is done everywhere to level rough ground, fill up excavations, drain off stagnant marshes, and remove nuisances, and open up branch-roads leading off from all the main streets and entrances. Umritsur is, perhaps, in these respects the best ordered of all the cities; but its advantages and facilities are great. The City of Lahore continues in the good order described by the Board. The environs within the last two years have been greatly

improved. Few suburban localities could be found in any presenting such peculiar sanitary difficulties as the vicinity of Lak Station of Anarkullee, with its adjuncts, is scattered over an area of square miles, over which extend the ruins not of one but of successive cities of various eras and of various dynasties. The this extraordinary plain is diversified by mounds, kilns, brick broken masses of masonry, decaying structures, hollows, excavations, all the debris of habitations that have passed away.

Environs of Lahore.

The soil is sterile and impregnated with alkali, but the ground is interspersed with rank vegetation, and though arid, yet, from its undulating nature, possesses an unfortunate tendency for the accumulation of stagnant water. The comprehensive system adopted for the drainage of this Plain have been mentioned in another section ; but much has also been done by the district Authorities in opening out numerous road-ways, and in correcting the unequal ground. Since the removal of the troops to Meean Meer the crowded state of Anarkullee has been cleared of redundant buildings and tenements.

The rising City of Sealkote is also well arrayed ; its streets are in excellent order, and its new bazars and market-places are thickly and fully constructed. At Rawul Pindee, also, the new streets are tastefully laid out. The only considerable exception, perhaps, to the general cleanliness of the cities is the case of Mooltan. Though this city has however attracted notice, and will, it is hoped, be improved.

467. The importance of ferries, in a country intersected by large rivers, is obvious. The floating bridges on the rivers at the points where they are crossed by the Grand Trunk Road have been already described. The ferries are under the charge of the Magistrates. The late Government, during 1852, called for complete statistical information of the ferries, which information has subsequently been collated, and maps have also been carefully prepared and bound up in volumes. It can hardly be said that the ferries are efficient, but they are numerous, and that attention is paid to their working will be seen from the following statement :—

STATEMENT OF NUMBER, COST AND PROCEEDS OF FERRIES.

Statement of Ferries on the Punjab Rivers (exclusive of Floating-Bridges,) showing their Number and strength, the cost of their maintenance, and the nett Income derivable from them for local Improvements.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	No. of Ferries.	No. of Ferry Boats.	No. of Boat-men.	No. of Commercial Boats.	No. of Boatmen.	DIVISIONS.	No. of Ferries.	Amount of Ferry Lease.	Cost of Establishment (Annual.)	Nett Income of Ferries.
Ravee,.....	90	272	686	16	45	Trans-Sutlej States, ..	46	13837 0 0	3216 0 0	10621 0 0
Bens,	30	108	257	152	388	Cis-Sutlej States, ..	30	32768 14 0	4956 0 0	27812 14 0
Sutlej,	101	310	757	376	1510	Lahore,	67	40014 0 0	6660 0 0	33354 0 0
Chenab,	56	176	616	84	489	Mooltan,	133	26871 0 0	972 0 0	25899 0 0
Jhelum,	48	157	590	56	264	Leia,	43	10250 0 0	0 0 0	10250 0 0
Indus,	41	149	470	0	0	Peshawur,	20	4723 6 8	721 1 0	4002 5 8
Peshawur Valley. {	4	9	86	0	0	Jhelum,	36	12657 0 0	2160 0 0	10497 0 0
Swat,	0	0	0	0	0					
Cabul,	5	17	188	0	0					
Total,	375	1198	3650	684	2696	Total,	375	144121 4 8	18085 1 0	122436 3 8

468. Exertions have been continued for the advancement of practical science. The Geological Survey of the Salt Range by Dr. Fleming, alluded to by the Board, paragraph

390, has been reported to Government, and a full account is in course of publication. Monsieur Marcadieu has been appointed to examine the mineral and ferruginous resources of the mountainous region North of Kangra. His attention was first directed to the iron-mines of that vicinity, all of which have been fully explored. The quality of the ore is held to be good, and, though in some mines the supply is defective, in others it is very considerable; and the requisite subsidiary advantages, such as the proximity of timber and the motive power of water, present themselves in abundance. The springs in those hills of various kinds, saline, thermal and mineral, have been examined. A search is now being made for borax. The possibility of exporting borax from India to England has recently occupied attention. Inquiries are being made in the District of Ladakh and the borders of Thibet and the Trans-Himalayan lakes regarding the supply of tincal (*"Sohaga" Indice,*) which finds its way to Rampoor, Leh, Koolloo, and other Himalayan emporia, and thence is consumed in the Plain markets, and used as a flux by iron manufacturers, and as a medicine by native physicians. It is understood that this substance will answer all the purposes of boracic acid in the manufacture of earthenware and china in the Staffordshire potteries, which at present consume 2,000 tons, or 56,000 maunds, of this ingredient, annually procured from some mineral springs in Tuscany.

Iron-mines.

Borax.

Value of this substance.

Topographical Surveys.

469. The geography and topography of these territories is being rapidly elucidated. The great services incidentally rendered to topography by the Revenue Survey have been already described (see ante, paragraph 351.) The operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey have been carried on in the North-west angle of the Punjab. A complete survey of the Salt Range and of the upper section of the Scinde-Saugor Doab going to the North of those Hills has been finished. Surveys for military and political purposes have been completed for the Trans-Indus territory and Huzara, including the Passes in the Sulemanee Hills and other neighbouring ranges. The Civil Engineer's Department has minutely surveyed and mapped many important lines and sections throughout the territory; numerous Punjab maps, of all scales and sizes, are issuing from the lithographic press.

470. The Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab has, during the past three years, endeavoured to render its proceedings worthy of the Most Noble the Governor General's patronage, and of the liberal assistance received on all occasions from the Supreme Government. Its subscription list can now boast of 145 names; among its supporters many native chiefs and gentlemen, and the Maharaja Golab Singh, are included. Its efforts have been mainly directed to inquiry and initiation; the actual results must be attained by future perseverance. A complete investigation has been

Agricultural inquiries. made regarding the agriculture of the Province, especially its defects, such as the waste of manure, the exhaustion of the soil caused by a bad rotation of crops, the injudicious method of planting, and inattention to quality of staples. Attention has been paid to what has become one of the crying wants of the Punjab, a superior set of products, eventuating in a diminution of excessive cereal produce. Experiments have been made in various districts with Egyptian wheat, New Orleans cotton, Otaheite sugar-cane, flax, tobacco, marigold, wurzel, turnips, clover. The Society has been specially successful in regard to its ex-

Flax-growing. periments in flax-growing. Samples sent both to Calcutta and Bombay were highly approved of by the Chambers of Commerce. At the Society's recommendation the Government have been pleased to sanction handsome rewards to land-holders for the cultivation of this product, and to guarantee the purchase of the out-turn. It has also been proposed to establish grass-farms on the plan of the farmers' winter meadows of Italy. The aid of the Government has

Procuring of seeds of staples from Europe. been solicited and obtained for the procuring of seeds from England of all the above-named products. For the furthering of their ends the Society communicate with parties not only in England and America, but in Florence, Turin, Naples, Cadiz, and Sydney. Measures have been taken to improve the quality

Punjab wool. of the Punjab wool, of which there is a brisk export trade *via* Kurrachee, which must by this time have exceeded 30,000 maunds. The samples submitted to competent judges in England have, in some instances, been valued at remunerative exporting rates, which show that a trifling improvement in quality would be attended with beneficial effects. Here again the assistance of Government was liberally accorded, and twenty-five rams are on their way from Sydney, with some from Mysore, where the Australian breed had been

Production of raw silk previously naturalized. The production of raw silk, in all its stages, from the rearing of the worm

to the spinning from the cocoon, has been effected at Lahore under the Society's auspices. It was found that 1,000 maund per annum of this article are imported, viz. Behawal and Dehra L. and Khan, from Bokhara and Khora, in for the manufacturers at the chief cities of the Punjab, especially at Lahore, Unnitter and Moodan, the latter being at one time especially renowned for its fabric. Some £20,000 of capital were ascertained to have been embarked in the manufacture. The common mulberry was known to grow abundantly throughout the Punjab, and the finer sorts are capable of introduction. Inquiry proved that experiments had at various times, both recent and remote, been made at many places with more or less success. The Government have been pleased to sanction an establishment of fifty-four Rupees per month, and an European

Superintendent of practical experience with a suitable number of native silk-winders and reekers from

Bengal, with all the appliances of their trade, on allowances aggregating 250 Rupees per month, have been sent up by the Government. Already a small quantity of raw silk, of excellent quality, has been produced and converted by Lahore weavers into plain silk of superior description. The introduction of useful instruments and implements has been designed,

such as screw-presses, saw-gins, reaping, threshing, and bone-grinding machines. The Society's per-

formances in the way of arboriculture have been noticed in the proper place. The Society's Botanical Garden at Lahore (on the side of one of

Runjeet Singh's Royal Gardens) is scientifically interesting, and filled with specimens of practical

value. The Society is beyond doubt of great use in rousing attention and directing inquiry. Much has been done in the way of commencement and design; but it remains for future energy, judiciously and constantly exerted, to develop the actual results on which its practical usefulness must especially depend.

471. The cultivation of tea in the Punjab demands some notice. The

Cultivation of tea in the Punjab. capability of the Himalayan Valleys to supply tea for the Indian and even European markets is a

large question, into which this reference need not enter. It is sufficient to note the decided success which has resulted from experiments in the Kangra District.

It is ascertained that the climatic condition of this region is favorable to the growth of the tea-plant ; that there is much land available suited to the cultivation ; that the people generally, and the Rajpoots especially, are willing to work in the Government plantations and factories, and that the land-holders, by the offer of rewards and by the purchase of tea-leaves, may be induced to speculate in the production of tea. There are not only well-founded hopes of abundant markets for exported tea, either to the West as at Cabul, or to the South as at Bombay, but there would be a brisk local demand ; the Mahomedan inhabitants of the Punjab, and spe-

Prospects of a market for tea. cially the Cashmeerees who have extensively colo-

nized in various parts of the Province, such as Loodiana, Umritsur, Noorpoor, Jellalpoor (near Sealkote), are all large consumers of tea. At present, however, these Hill teas are highly acceptable to the European community, who consequently outbid Native purchasers. Since the year 1848 two small plantations were established in the Kangra Valley under the care of Dr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Saharunpoor and of the tea plantations in Kumaon. The Most Noble the Governor General, when on a visit to Dhurmsala in 1852, was pleased to express satisfaction at the results of this experiment, and to offer encouragement to further undertakings. Accordingly, from the commencement of 1852, a large undulating plain, named Holta, stretching along the base of the Himalayan Range, which had been some years previously selected by Dr. Jameson, as although

Government tea plantations. naturally fertile it had been left waste by the mountaineers owing to a superstitious tradition,

was definitively occupied and made the field for further experiments. During 1852 some 100,000 young plants were transported thither from the Kumaon Depôt. Subsequently a manufactory, cottages for the Chinamen employed in the work, and a house for the European Overseer,

have been constructed, and some 500 acres of land have been enclosed for the plantation and nursery. During the season of 1853 the yield was as follows :—

	lbs.	oz.
The two former plantations,	532	13
The new Holta plantation,	13	11

Total, 546 8

The plants in the Holta nursery were generally too young to admit of their leaves being plucked ; but many are yielding leaves in the present season, and when this, the chief plantation, shall have come into full play, the return, both in produce and money, will be considerable. The produce of the first season, 1852-53, was sold at Noorpoor in March 1854. The auction was most successful ; the flavour and quality of the teas were found to be excellent,—Dr. Jameson considering them to be the finest yet produced in Northern India. The prices quoted were high, ranging

Prices quoted for the several teas. from 1-15-0 to 2-5-0 Souchong per lb. ; 1-3-0 to

1-8-0 Pouchong ; 0-12-0 to 0-15-0 Bohea, and equal-
ling those of the China teas. The total quantity sold was 709 lbs. ; the amount realized was Rupees 977. But it must be observed that the European competition is so great at these sales at present as to raise the prices quite beyond the figure which Native purchasers could buy at.

472. That the Government and its servants are in earnest as regards this important experiment, which may ultimately
Cost of the experiments. produce important results, is shown from the sums expended on these plantations and on the works and establishment necessary for their being well conducted, *viz.* Rs. 3,452-3-9 on the Kangra plantations, and Rs. 13,359-11-10 on the new Holta plantation and factory.

473. The Punjab Sanataria were described in paragraph 391 of the Board's Report. The Station of Murree is now
Sanataria. thoroughly established. Excellent barracks, on the most approved construction, for the invalid soldiers are nearly ready. There are some seventy European houses. The management and conservancy of the station are on the whole excellent, and in respect of the skilful construction of its roads it is not excelled by any of the Himalayan Sanataria. At the small station of the Budroodeen Mount the face of the Hill has been scarped and a guard-house erected. Two roads and a tank have also been constructed.

The establishment of a Convalescent Dépôt in the Chumba Hills, with
New station of Dal- the title of Dalhousie, having been sanctioned by
housie. the Geovernment, a fine road leading from the Plains to the new Sanatarium has been commenced, and a survey of the station itself, preparatory to the determination of sites, will shortly be completed.

474. The system of district posts, by which regular communication is kept up in every district between the central sta-
District posts. tion and all outlying police posts, was sufficiently

ment in 1853, showing the Dispensaries already existing in the old territory, and in six stations of the new ; and proposing the establishment of Dispensaries at all the remaining stations. These recommendations

Establishment of new Dispensaries. received the sanction and approval of Government ;

the new Dispensaries were for the most part established at once, and were in working order for the concluding quarter of 1853. Returns of the results attained up to the close of this year have been received. The following statistics will explain the commencement which was immediately made :—

New Dispensaries.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	In-Door Patients to the end of Dec.	Out-Door Patients to the end of Dec.	Total Patients.	Cost up to 31st Dec. 1853.	Average Cost per head.
Lahore,	Sealkote,	30	0	30	109 3 5	3 10 3
	Goojeranwalla,..... {	Was not in operation during 1853, but has been since opened.				
	Goordaspoor,	Not opened.				
Jhelum,	Goojrat,.....	0	0	323	76 11 0	0 3 9
	Shahpoor,	0	0	145	181 6 2	1 4 0
	Jhelum,.....	0	0	86	314 10 3	3 10 3
	Rawul Pindee,.....	0	0	591	512 9 8	0 13 10
Mooltan,	Jhung,	Had not been opened up to the end of the year.				
	Googaira,	12	177	189	123 9 10	0 10 5
	Kuhroor,	Not opened up to the end of 1853.				
Leia,	Dehra Ghazee Khan,.	0	0	31	39 6 11	1 4 4
	Khangurh,	0	7	7	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Leia,	34	160	194	276 7 5	1 6 9
Peshawur,	Kohat,*	0	0	1173	559 7 7	0 7 7
	Abbottabad,	Had not been opened up to the end of 1853.				
Cis-Sutlej States,	Loodiana,†	32	1169	1201	266 3 9	0 3 6
	Thanesur,	An old institution remodelled. See old Dispensaries.				
Trans-Sutlej States, ...	Kangra,.....	Were not in operation during 1853.				
	Noorpoor,.....					
	Total, ...	...	...	3970	2459 12 0	0 9 11

* The Kohat return is for the whole year, the Hospital having been in existence previous to its recognition by Government.

† The Loodiana Dispensary had been working for some years under the Missionaries: the return given above is for the first three months after its adoption by Government.

476. There previously existed Dispensaries at the following stations, viz., Simla, Umballa, Thanesur, Ferozepoor, Jullundhur, Hoshiarpoor, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Peshawur, Pind Dadun Khan, Delhra Ismael Khan. The figures given below will convey some idea of their success and operation.

Return of Old Dispensaries for the year 1853.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Year in which founded.	Number of Out-Patients.	Number of In-door Patients.	Total Number of Patients.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per head.
Cis-Sutlej, ..	Simla,	1839	4176	239	4415	1746 7 0	0 6 4
	Umballa,	1848	0	0	972	1116 1 3	1 2 4
	Thanesur,	1844	0	0	1958	806 13 6	0 6 7
	Ferozepoor,	1851	3511	253	3764	2635 0 0	0 11 3
Trans-Sutlej, ..	Jullundhur,	1848	914	489	1403	1584 15 5	1 2 0
	Hoshiarpoor,	1848	662	229	891	1143 9 6	1 4 6
Lahore,	Lahore,	1847	2402	157	2559	3008 14 10	1 3 2
	Umritsur,	1850	5803	282	6085	3590 11 11	0 9 5
			Est- mat- ed.				
Mooltan,	Mooltan,	1851	1000	267	1267	929 6 9	0 11 9
Peshawur,	Peshawur,	1851	2387	75	2462	982 9 11	0 6 4
Jhelum,	Pind Dadun Khan,	1851	0	0	1301	915 12 11	0 11 9
Leia,	Delhra Ismael Khan,	1851	0	0	1241	1025 3 6	0 13 3
	Total, ....	..	....	....	28318	19185 10 6	0 11 0

Of these the Ferozepoor Dispensary is perhaps the best managed. The Simla Dispensary excels it as regards numbers. The Umballa, Peshawur and Umritsur Dispensaries are in a creditable state. The Lahore Dispensary enjoys great advantages, but there is some room for improvement there.

477. The Government have been pleased to sanction a sum of Rupees 500 for the erection of a suitable building for each of the new Dispensaries. The local authorities have availed themselves of this permission at seven stations; but at the other stations Native houses, usually the property of Government, have been adapted to the purposes of the charity. Such places also possess the advantage of being situated in the interior of cities, and being thus more easy of resort to the Native public. The new Dispensaries are

being built on a suitable plan, which provides distinct compartments for men and women, and also separate wards in which the sick may be tended by their female relatives. The laboratories are properly constructed.

478. It is believed that the Dispensaries are rapidly winning popularity from all quarters: they are already frequented not only by townspeople, but also by villagers from a distance. Numerous operations of a difficult and delicate nature are performed, and chloroform is used with great effect: vaccination forms a branch department to all the Dispensaries: the vaccine is largely used with much success.

479. Medical aid seems specially valuable in the Hill districts. The Value of medical aid in the Hill districts. Simla Dispensary is the largest in the whole territory. During the epidemics, which last year scourged the Peshawur Valley, the Dispensary proved of the utmost benefit. In the rude District of Kohat the mountaineers have learnt to resort to European skill and humanity for relief for the maladies, to which they are exposed from their variable climate. In the two last named districts the conduct of the medical Officers merits warm approbation.

480. The ordinary cost of a Dispensary in the Punjab is about 85 Rupees per mensem, of which half constitutes the allowance to the medical Officer and his native apothecary, and the remainder the pay of the attendants, menial servants of the institution. At this rate the annual current expenses of the nineteen new Dispensaries will not fall short of 20,000 Rupees per annum, exclusive of sums which may be expended on the buildings. It has been already seen that the twelve old districts cost upwards of 19,000 Rupees per annum. The total cost then will be about 40,000 Rupees per annum, or £4,000. The Cost of the Dispensaries.

Munificence of the charity. The average cost of medical relief being ten annas per head, it will follow that about 65,000 persons or more will receive benefit annually. The munificence of this Government charity, conferring such tangible and widespread advantages, will doubtless be appreciated by our new subjects.

481. It may not be inappropriate to conclude this section with a brief account of the construction of edifices in honor of HIM, under whose Providence the Administration has prospered. During 1853 the Supreme Government were pleased to sanction an extensive grant for ecclesiastical purposes, in virtue of which, and with the aid of private subscription, churches

have been constructed, or are under construction, at the chief military and civil stations, as will be seen from the following table :—

Churches at the Chief Military Stations.

STATIONS.	Government Grant.	Private Subscription.	Total.	Total Church Accommodation for persons.
	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	
Mean Meer, } Church and Chapel, .. Lahore, .. }	47,000	12,000	59,000	1,250
Peshawur, Church,.....	41,350	11,000	52,350	1,250
Sealkote, ditto,	37,000	10,000	47,000	1,250
Umballa, ditto,	40,000	12,000	52,000	.....
Rawul Pindee, ditto,	5,500	6,000	11,500	400
Total, ...	1,70,850	51,000	2,21,850	4,150

Of these the Sealkote Church has been first completed, having been opened for Divine Service on Christmas-day, 1853. The work was aided by a liberal contribution of wood and lime from Maharaja Golab Singh. The structure has much architectural pretension, and is well adapted to the Indian climate. For churches such as those above described, it has been ruled by the Hon'ble Court of Directors that the Government grant should be devoted to the substantial fabric, and private contribution to furniture and ornamentation.

A smaller church has been finished at Umritsur, capable of holding 150 persons, built partly by private subscription and partly by a Government grant of 3,086 Rupees. A similar church of larger dimensions is under construction at Murree, for which the Government grant amounts to Rupees 7,000. At Anarkullee, near Lahore, an old and spacious Native mausoleum has been fitted up for the purposes of Divine worship. At Jullundhur a large church, with accommodation for 600 persons, has been built at a cost of Rupees 22,000, of which 12,000 Rupees were privately subscribed. At Hosheyarpoor an elegant little church of similar dimensions to that at Umritsur has been constructed.

Smaller churches in the old and new territory. At Loodiana there is a church which cost 10,000 Rupees, built partly by Government grant and partly by private subscription. At the Hill Stations of Simla and Kussowlie there are churches, and a monumental church at Ferozepoor, built chiefly by private

subscription in commemoration of those who fell in the Battles on the Sutlej. On the whole, it may be said that complete church accommodation, at nearly all the large military and civil stations of the Punjab, has been or is being provided for the number of the European community who may be expected to attend at Divine Service.

Section XXX.

FINANCE.

482. In Section X. of the late Board's Report, the general aspect of Punjab finance was presented. The nature of the Finance previous to 1852. several items, which are grouped under the two main headings of Receipts and Disbursements, was also described; and the description need not now be repeated. The known income and expenditure of the two first years after annexation, 1849-50 and 1850-51, were also given. The balance of those years exhibited a very large surplus. But it was explained that, owing to extraordinary miscellaneous receipts and to the unusually slight cost of crude and unformed establishments, the financial results were unexpectedly favourable, and could not supply any standard of measurement for the future. They need not now be further adverted to.

483. But in the same section was offered an approximate estimate of the finances, as they stood at the time, and as the late Board. they are likely to be for the future. This estimate, though in many respects necessarily imperfect, was yet much nearer to the reality than any deductions formed merely from the experience of the two first years could possibly be, and the ascertained results of the two past years will in most respects justify the calculations then made.

484. The present section will take up the actual finances from the point where the Board's Report left them, that is, from the commencement of the official year 1851-52, and follow them to the close of the official year 1852-53, being the third and fourth year after annexation of the Punjab Proper. These two years will be closely compared each with the other, and their respective balance-sheets considered, but for the reasons above given they need not be compared with the two preceding years.

485. It will be further recollected that, while the Board's Report

The finance of both old and new territory to be comprised.

treated the finance of the Punjab Proper as distinct from that of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, yet that in accordance with the general plan of this Report the finance of the entire Province will be treated together as a whole, though the figures for the new and old territory will be detailed.

486. The first period, therefore, now to be treated of is the year 1851-52.

Importance of the year 1851-52.

By this time the finance of the Punjab Proper had attained to its natural proportions. The monetary operations connected with the dismemberment of the Seikh Government had ceased ; the Frontier Force had been organized ; the civil establishments had been formed ; the re-adjustment of the land-tax was commenced ; the excise had become developed ; the pension roll had been formed, public works and other improvements had been set on foot ; all deranging causes had been removed, and a firm basis established. The figures of this year, therefore, are well worthy of attention.

487. For this year, then, the main items of receipt were as follows.

Receipts of the year 1851-52.

The land-tax stood at 152 lakhs, or upwards of a million-and-half pounds sterling. Of this total 100 lakhs belonged to the new territory, and 52 to the old. This rent-roll of the State is on the whole satisfactory, inasmuch as the distress frequently described both in this and in the previous

Land-tax.

Report was beginning to be felt, and the consequent reductions of the revenue were commencing in all quarters. The next principal head of receipts, namely, Excise and Stamps, amounted to twenty-

Excise and Stamps.

one-and-a-quarter lakhs. This amount was less satisfactory. Although the salt revenue had since annexation flourished beyond expectation, yet the prosperity of the trade had induced some over-speculation, and occasioned a temporary plethora in the market. The bad harvests, also, which during this year prevailed in several localities, while the agricultural classes at the same time were

Salt revenue, temporary fluctuation.

suffering from the general low prices of produce, in some degree affected the salt trade. The result was that in the third year, namely, 1851-52, the merchants and dealers took a less quantity of salt than usual from the mines. The next item is

Tribute.

Tribute, amounting to upwards of five lakhs. A large portion of this is derived from the feudatories in the Cis-Sutlej States. It will probably be decreased from lapses and

assumptions which will, on the other hand, compensate by additions to the Land revenue. A portion is also derived from the Trans-Sutlej States. The Post Office receipts appear next on the list; they amount to four lakhs, this branch of revenue flourishing in consequence of a large army being cantoned in the Punjab. The miscellaneous

items in the Board's Report described as follows:—

"All sums not included in the above categories, such as judicial fines, fees on the serving of writs, proceeds from prison labor, from the sale of confiscated property and of presents," aggregate the large sum of twenty-five-and-a-quarter lakhs, that is, about double what may be expected as the ordinary income under this heading. The greater half of this was derived from the sale of confiscated property. The local funds, lastly, amount to four lakhs; this figure is however a little below the proper mark. The total receipts are nearly 212 lakhs, or upwards of two millions Sterling, of which sixty-three-and-a-half lakhs belong to the old territory, and upwards of 148 lakhs to the Punjab Proper.

458. The disbursements for the year were as follows:—What is termed the "General" expenditure stood at four lakhs and eleven thousands. This comprised the salaries of the late Board and its Office, of the Civil Engineer and his own Office, and also the pay of certain branch establishments in the Offices of Account at Agra. The Judicial and Police Establishments cost twenty-six lakhs, and the Revenue, fourteen-and-a-half. The establishments in both these departments had nearly reached their full growth. On the Excise Establishment were expended three-and-three-quarter lakhs, which amount is not likely to be exceeded. The Settlement and Survey involved an expenditure of five-and-a-half-lakhs, that is, just the amount which the Board calculated that these operations would cost annually for some years to come. To the pensioners were paid nearly seventeen lakhs, a large amount, which will be diminished in future years. For Public Buildings there were disbursed Rupees one-and-a-half lakhs, which amount was reasonable, considering the many civil Offices which had to be erected all over the country. On the Civil Engineer's great Works ten-and-a-half lakhs were spent, and this money will no doubt fructify. On the Ferries were expended Rupees 4,663, from the General Treasury, chiefly

Ferries.

for boat bridges. But this item by no means represents the cost of the many Ferries on the Five Rivers, which are usually supported by the proceeds of own tolls. The Toshakhana Establishments (for the sale of condemned property) cost Rupees 20,203-15-8. To the old Durbar Troops

Old Durbar Troops.

paid three-and-a-quarter lakhs, almost the disbursement on this account. The Post Establishments cost three-and-a-quarter lakhs, a fair amount. The cellaneous expenditure involved four-and-a-quarter lakhs. From the funds were expended two-and-three-quarter lakhs which is moderate, considering that the receipts amounted to four lakhs, the unexpended re-

Military charges.

being held in deposit for future works of utility. The total Military Force, (including the irregular levies not yet discharged) under the Board, with other charges, cost five lakhs. The Force being completely organized had attained the standard named by the Board. Each section of the Province is deluged with that portion of the troops (under the Chief Commissioner) actually serving within it. The total expenditure then amounted to 141½ lakhs. 29½ lakhs belonged to the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and 112½ to Punjab Proper.

489. The total surplus was seventy lakhs and upwards, nearly the

Total surplus for 1851-52 of more than seventy lakhs of Rupees, or £700,000 sterling.

quarter million Sterling, of which, thirty-four lakhs pertained to the old territory, and thirty-six lakhs to the new. It is hoped that this, the third year's surplus which the Punjab Province has yielded to the Empire, will prove satisfactory to the Government. The result is specially favorable to the newly annexed territory: a surplus of thirty lakhs, or £360,000 Sterling, is solid gain, and even *excluding* extraordinary receipts of fifteen lakhs, while *including* all extraordinary disbursements, there remains a surplus of more than twenty-one lakhs,—almost exactly the sum predicted by the late Board.

490. In the year 1852-53 the receipts were as follows: The land-

Receipts of 1852-53.

Land-tax shows a slight falling off.

exhibited a slight falling off, being nearly nine lakhs, instead of 100 lakhs, for the old territory, and fifty-one lakhs, instead of fifty-two lakhs, for the new; the whole being 149½ lakhs against 152 lakhs of the previous year. The out-turn, however, is more satisfactory than could have been expected, considering the reductions granted by the settlement then

resumptions, which will, on the other hand, compensate by additions to the land revenue. A portion is also derived from the Trans-Sutlej States. The Post Office receipts appear next on the list; they amount to four lakhs, this branch of revenue flourishing in consequence of a large army being cantoned in the Punjab. The miscellaneous

Miscellaneous income.

items in the Board's Report described as follows :—

"All sums not included in the above categories, such as judicial fines, fees on the serving of writs, proceeds from prison labor, from the sale of confiscated property and of presents," aggregate the large sum of twenty-five-and-a-quarter lakhs, that is, about double what may be expected as the ordinary income under this heading. The greater half of this was derived from the sale of confiscated property. The local funds, lastly, amount to four lakhs; this figure is however a little below the proper mark. The total receipts are nearly 212 lakhs, or upwards of two millions Sterling, of which sixty-three-and-a-half lakhs belong to the old territory, and upwards of 148 lakhs to the Punjab Proper.

488. The disbursements for the year were as follows :—What is termed

Charges for 1851-52.
General.

ed the "General" expenditure stood at four lakhs and eleven thousands. This comprised the salaries

of the late Board and its Office, of the Civil Engineer and his own Office, and also the pay of certain branch establishments in the Offices of Account at Agra. The Judicial and Police Establishments cost twenty-six lakhs, and

Judicial and Revenue
charges.

the Revenue, fourteen-and-a-half. The establishments in both these departments had nearly reached their full growth. On the Excise Establishment were expended three-and-

Settlement and Survey.

three-quarter lakhs, which amount is not likely to be exceeded. The Settlement and Survey involved an expenditure of five-and-a-half-lakhs, that is, just the amount which the Board calculated that these operations would cost annually for some years

Pensions.

to come. To the pensioners were paid nearly seventeen lakhs, a large amount, which will be diminished in future years. For Public Buildings there were disbursed

Public Buildings.

Rupees one-and-a-half lakhs, which amount was reasonable, considering the many civil Offices which had to be erected all over the country. On the Civil Engineer's

Civil Engineer's Works.

great Works ten-and-a-half lakhs were spent, and this money will no doubt fructify. On the Ferries were expended Rupees 4,663, from the General Treasury, chiefly

progress be considered. Burdens, amounting to several lakhs, had been removed from the shoulders of the agriculturists, and yet the loss to the State had been disproportionately slight, owing chiefly to the lapsing of jageer estates. But this trifling deficit in the Land-tax is more than made up for by an increase in the other main branch of revenue, namely,

Excise and stamps show the Excise and Stamps. The aggregate of these an increase.

taxes is twenty-five lakhs against twenty-one-and-quarter lakhs of the previous year, being an increase of three-and-three-quarter lakhs. The detail of this total is as follows: salt, seventeen-and-half lakhs; drugs and spirits, five-and-a-quarter lakhs; stamps, two-and-quarter lakhs. The salt has fully redeemed the partial failure of the previous year: indeed, the progressive increase of this tax is one of the most gratifying features in Punjab finance. It was originally estimated to

Progressive increase of the salt revenue. yield twelve lakhs, but it subsequently yielded fifteen, and then sixteen lakhs; for the year under

report it produced seventeen-and-a-half lakhs, since then nineteen-and-a-half lakhs, and ultimately twenty lakhs may be regularly anticipated from it. And to show that the increase in the year 1852-53 is not a temporary rise, fluctuating in consequence of the previous fall, it may be observed that for the year just expired, 1853-54, (although the accounts have not been made up,) there is known to have been no falling off; indeed there may have been a further increase. For this year, then, the sum total of the two chief heads of revenue taken together, namely, Land-tax and Excise, remained steady. In the tribute there are four-and-a-half lakhs to set down against five lakhs of the preceding year. This falling off is

wholly attributable to the Cis-Sutlej States, whence

it has been already explained that this tax is

ly derived. It has also been intimated that such deficiency, arising as it does from lapses and resumptions, benefits the State in another way

by adding to the rent-roll. In the Post Office Post Office revenue.

Department there are three-and-a-half lakhs to be set down against four lakhs of the preceding year. It is not easy to account for this deficit of half a lakh, especially as it will be seen presently that the expenditure of this department has increased slightly. The fluctuations in the Post Office revenue in the Punjab depend almost entirely on the number of troops stationed in the Province. There was no such diminution of the forces during 1852-53 as could appear to have occasioned this decrease, which must perhaps be pronounced to

On the public buildings was expended a greater amount than in the previous year, namely, four-and-three-quarter lakhs, which will be fully accounted for by the progress reported in Section VI.

The disbursements for the great Works in the Civil Engineer's Department were large, amounting to fifteen-and-a-half lakhs; but it will be remembered that progress was being made about this time with the Grand Roads and Canals. To the Ferries nothing was contributed from the Treasury during this year. The small sum of 17,000 Rupees only was paid on account of the sales of confiscated property. Some 30,000 Rupees were brought on the books on account of the old Durbar troops. The Post Office expenditure amounted to 3,29,000 Rupees, being 10,000 Rupees in excess of the preceding year, while the income had decreased. These results can doubtless be explained by the Director General of that Department. The Miscellaneous expenditure was very considerable, being eight lakhs instead of four-and-a-quarter lakhs of the former year. Its details may be described as follows:—

Miscellaneous expenditure of 1852-53.

expenses; all petty establishments which do not fall under the prescribed headings of account, (namely *Judicial, Revenue and General*); contingencies of such establishments; refunds of every description;

The figures are as follow :—

YEAR.	PENSIONS PER BOARD'S STATEMENT.						PENSIONS PER ACCOUNTANT'S STATEMENT.		
	AUDITED.			UNAUDITED.			TOTAL.		
	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Punjab Proper.
1849-50, ...	244802 6 2	135981 12 2	0 0 0	233387 2 6	244802 6 2	369368 14 8	130717 0 4	440548 12 3	
1850-51, ...	307973 0 2	206215 7 11	102412 11 10	894362 3 11	410385 12 0	1100377 11 10	343357 14 4	326997 12 6	
1851-52, ...	257793 7 10	1055984 0 7	67112 10 7	632803 11 11	324906 2 5	1688787 12 6	309464 11 8	908945 11 6	
1852-53, ...	204129 0 5	927718 6 2	63531 6 1	1332790 3 5	980094 4 7	3158734 7 0	301334 5 11	900966 13 6	
Total for four years,	1104697 14 7	2325899 10 10	233056 12 6	3093343 5 9	1337754 11 1	5419243 0 7	1084874 0 3	2577459 1 9	
Add Amount of Unaudited Bills for 1852-53, per Board's Statement,									
							63531 6 1	1332790 3 5	
Total,							1149405 6 4	2910249 5 2	
Deduct Total Amount of Bills charged by Board in the first three years,									
							980094 4 7	3158734 7 0	
Balance charged to the fourth year, 1852-53,									
							169311 1 9	751514 14 2	

compensation for land taken up for public purposes; profit and loss of all departments; extraordinary general expenses of all kinds. From the local funds was expended nearly the same amount as before, namely, two-and-three-quarter lakhs. The Military expenditure is forty-six-and-a-quarter lakhs, being a lakh-and-a-quarter more than in the preceding year. There is, however, on the one hand a decrease attributable to a diminished expenditure on equipments and fittings out, and to the disbanding of irregular levies, and to the departure of the

Military charges.

3rd and 4th Seikh Local Infantry for Burmah;

but on the other hand the Accountant's books, from which the charges for the Police Battalions are taken, show an increase against that branch of expenditure. The total expenditure amounts to $145\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, being four-and-a-quarter lakhs in excess of the expenditure of 1851-52. Of this $119\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs pertained to the new territory, and twenty-six and a quarter to the old.

492. For the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, then, against an income of

Surplus of 1852-53,
upwards of fifty-three
lakhs of Rupees.

sixty-two lakhs is set an expenditure of twenty-six-and-a-quarter, leaving a surplus of thirty-five-and-three-quarter lakhs. For the Punjab Proper,

against an income of 137 lakhs is set an expenditure of $119\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, leaving a surplus of seventeen-and-a-half lakhs. The total income for the whole territory was 199 lakhs, the total expenditure $145\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and the total surplus $53\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

493. It is hoped that this surplus, and especially that portion of it which relates to the Punjab Proper, may be deemed satisfactory by the

Surplus of Punjab
Proper.

Supreme Government. It has already been observed that the Punjab Proper surplus for the year

1851-52 was swelled by extraordinary receipts; otherwise it would have coincided with the amount predicted by the Board in paragraph 410 of their Report, *viz.*, twenty-two lakhs. For the next year, that is, 1852-53, it is seen that the surplus of twenty lakhs approaches that figure. It is believed that the general correctness of the estimate then framed may justify some degree of confidence as to the financial future of the Punjab.

Section II.

CONCLUSION.

494. The various subjects originally proposed for discussion in the Conclusion of this present Report have now been disposed of, perhaps imperfectly. It is feared that the events and circumstances herein narrated may appear less stirring and less fraught with interest than those presented in the late Board's Report. In that Report the immediate effects of a great revolution, the transition state of a Province and of a people, the first efforts of a strong Government to stamp the impress of its system on the rough surface of society, and to mould the broad features of new institutions—all furnished material for vivid description. The *first* account was one of design, promise, and commencement; the *second* is one of performance, of gradual progress, of developing result, of partial completion. Each succeeding Report therefore must be characterised by severer detail, by minuter statistics, by closer analysis. And if this mode of treatment, which the advancing settlement of the Province cannot but necessitate, shall seem to detract somewhat from the spirit and interest of the composition, the Chief Commissioner must crave the indulgence of the Government.

495. It is with mingled feelings of anxiety and confidence that the Chief Commissioner offers this account of the Administration, as it has fared for some time under the Board, and more recently under his single supervision. The manner in which the Punjab service have, as a body, conducted affairs will be described at the close of this section. But the Chief Commissioner is deeply sensible of other obligations for which he feels greater difficulty in rendering a proper tribute. Decorum might perhaps forbid that this Report should explain in how great a degree the success which may have been attained is attributable to the directing impulse, the fostering care, the liberal consideration, which the head of the Government has been pleased invariably to bestow on the administration of this Province, on the growth of its resources, on the social welfare of its inhabitants. It is confidently hoped that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council will behold in the improvements which are being achieved, in the actual results which each year is producing, the fittest monuments of his own success. Still the Chief Commissioner

trusts, that the grateful acknowledgments which he feels bound to offer may be accepted by his Lordship for support and guidance, which have been uniformly extended to the late Board collectively, and to himself since the sole charge has been committed to him, and without which he could not satisfactorily have performed the many and arduous duties which devolve on him. The same Authority which has watched and supervised the Administration in all its bearings can now judge, whether the results recorded in this Report have answered the expectations of the Government, and whether the march of affairs is worthy of the British name.

496. During the period of the Board's Report the country might still, though changes were everywhere being wrought, be recognized as the Punjab of the Seikh Dynasty. Social aspect of the Punjab. The settlement of the country is by the present date assuming its solid and permanent proportions; the transition is well nigh complete, and the country is becoming the Punjab of the British power. The feudal nobility of Runjeet Singh, the pillars of his State, are tending towards inevitable decay. Their gaudy retinues have disappeared; their city residences are less gay with equipages and visitors; their country seats and villas are comparatively neglected. But the British Government has done all it consistently could to mitigate their reverses, and render their decadence gradual. They receive handsome pensions, or they retain for their lives a moiety of their landed grants. When any of them have been judged to possess hereditary claims, a fair share of their landed fiefs has been guaranteed to them and their posterity in perpetuity. They are treated with considerate respect by the servants of the Government; they swell public processions, and attend at ceremonial durbars. The sons of this nobility and of the gentry generally are seeking Government employ, and acquiring a liberal education. Their retainers similarly enjoy the bounty of the Government. The numerous dependants of the late *regime* are also provided for. Not only are the royal widows and their attendants being cared for, but also the office-bearers of the Court, the chamberlains, the mace-bearers, the soothsayers, the physicians, the *seems*, the musicians, the men-in-waiting, are all borne on the pension rolls of the British State. All these classes naturally sink into obscurity, and though everything like splendour has vanished, yet it

Decay of the Seikh aristocracy.

Condition of the classes connected with the late Court and nobility.

has not been succeeded by poverty ; and the multitude, which surrounded and supported the throne of Runjeet Singh and his successors, exist in substantial comfort.

497. The priestly classes have also every reason to bless their new masters. The Seikh holy places have been respected. The shrines at Dera Nanuck, Umritsur, Turun Tarun, Anandpoor, retain a large portion of the endowments which a Seikh Government had lavished on them. Liberality has indeed been extended to all religious characters, even to mendicant friars and village ascetics. These people have been allowed by the thousands to retain their petty landed grants on a life tenure.

The priestly castes and the religious classes.

There is hardly a village mosque or a rustic temple, or a shaded tomb, of which the service is not supported by a few fields of rent-free cultivation. These classes, though they will not become extinct, will yet greatly fall below their present numbers when the existing generation shall have passed away. In the mean time they are kept contented, and their indirect influence on the

The military class.

mass of the population is enlisted on the side of the Government. The early absorption of the famous Seikh soldiery into the body of society will be a theme for future historians. The fiercer spirits have taken employment under their conquerors, and are serving on the Indus in the far West, and on the Irrawaddy in the far East. But the majority have returned to agriculture in their Native Manjha and Malwa, and anticipate the opening of the new canal. The staunch foot soldier has become the steady cultivator, and the brave officer is now the sturdy village elder.

498. The Seikh faith and ecclesiastical polity is rapidly going where the Seikh political ascendancy has already gone. Of the two elements in the old Khalsa, namely, the followers of Nanuck, the first prophet, and the followers of Gooroo Govind, the second great religious leader, the former will hold their ground and the latter will lose it. The Seikhs

Partial decline of the Seikh faith.

of Nanuck, a comparatively small body of peaceful habits and old family, will perhaps cling to the faith of their fathers ; but the Seikhs of Govind, who are of more recent origin, who are more specially styled the *Singhs* or "Lions," and who embraced the faith as being the religion of warfare and conquest, no longer regard the Khalsa, now that the *prestige* has departed from it. These men joined in thousands, and they now desert in equal numbers. They rejoin the ranks of Hindooism whence they originally came, and they bring up

their children as Hindoos. The sacred tank at Umritsur is less thronged than formerly, and the attendance at the annual festivals is diminishing yearly. The initiatory ceremony for adult persons is now rarely performed.

499. Among the agriculturists, the influence of the Chowdrees is on the decline. They are a species of local chiefs or principal resident gentry, who, under the Seikh regime, aided in collecting the revenue, and enjoyed many privileges and immunities. Many of their privileges are maintained to them, but, as their services are no longer required, their power is on the wane. The undue power of the head-men

also over the village communities has been curtailed, but their legitimate position, as representatives of the brotherhood, has been strengthened and defined. The members of these most useful coparcenaries are in every respect flourishing under British Rule. Their tenures have been adjudicated, their rights recorded. The change from the appraisement of the stand-

ing crops, or division of the garnered grain, to a regular money taxation has protected these peasant proprietors from the interference of Government officials, from the frauds of their more intriguing brethren, and has given a real value to landed property previously unknown, while the harsher consequences of cash payments have been averted by reduced taxation. The class next below them, namely, the cultivators, are deriving equal benefit; never were their rights and the return for

their labor so secure as now. The non-agricultural residents of villages are also living in increased comfort. They are no longer liable to tyranny and exaction on the part of their landlords. The cesses and manorial dues which they may have to pay are better regulated. The important

class of village bankers are not likely to suffer materially under any regime; they are certainly well to do under British Rule. They have enhanced facilities for recovering their loans from the land-holders; in this respect they enjoy every possible advantage. On the other hand, the proprietary bodies are becoming less and less dependent on them, as frugality, prudence and good management increase under the influence of the money-payment system.

500. The working classes and day laborers and artizans, owing to the progress of cantonments and gigantic public works, are prospering beyond all precedent. The mass of

the poorer population in cities, the artisans and mechanics, are better off than they ever were. The miscellaneous classes, such as servants, camp-followers, strangers, emigrants from Hindoostan, are all greatly benefitting by the extraordinary cheapness of provisions. Among the commercial classes certain sections may be losers, but the great majority are largely sharing in the general prosperity. In some places

Manufacturers.

the ornamental manufactures, that adorned the Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh and of his provincial governors, are out of fashion, and such branches of trade must suffer. In other places, the retail dealers must yield to the greater capital and enterprise of the wholesale traders. But the trading class who carry on the traffic between India and Central Asia; who conduct a commerce through the routes of

Traders.

Peshawur and Dehra Ismael Khan, in value at least half-a-million Sterling per annum; who bring the furs and wool, the raw silk, the fruits, groceries, drugs, the leather, the chintzes, the horses from the far West, and send in return the British piece-goods, the European hardware, the Indian fabric, and the sugar of the Punjab; and the men who bring the wool and the iron from the Himalayan regions, and the shawls and blankets from Cashmere; and the parties engaged in the increasing export and import trade through Kur-

Mercantile firms.

rachee in wool, indigo, saltpetre and European stores; all these people are thriving even beyond expectation. The great banking firms that have connexions ramifying all over India, and have even correspondents in Europe, are rising still higher, and will soon realize the description of merchant princes. According to the partial fluctuation of wealth among the mercantile classes, so is the rise and decline of cities. Some, such as Wuzeerabad, Jullundhur, Loodiana, Buttala, and even Lahore to some extent, are falling off. Others

Rise and fall of cities.

again maintain their status, or else are rapidly growing in prosperity, such as Umritsur, Peshawur, Ferozepoor, Mooltan. Others again are rising up from villages to large towns, such as Sealkote, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee.

501. In short then, while the remnants of a by-gone aristocracy are passing from the scene, not with precipitate ruin, but in a gradual and mitigated decline; on the other hand, the hardy yeoman, the strong-handed peasant, the thrifty trader, the enterprising capitalist, are rising up in robust prosperity to be the durable and reliable bulwarks of the power

General prosperity of the agricultural and commercial classes.

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Flourishing state of the
agricultural classes.

The local chiefs.

The head-men,

The village yeomen.

The cultivators.

The village bankers.

The working classes.

Revenue Surveyors.

Of the Revenue Surveyors.

Major R. Shortrede ; Captain T. C. Blagrave ;
Lieutenant G. Thompson.

Assistant Revenue Surveyors.

Lieutenant G. M. Battye ; Lieutenant H. D. Battye ; Lieutenant J. McDonald ; Lieutenant H. C. Johnstone ; Captain Sir E. Campbell ; J. Kavanagh, Esquire.

Customs and Excise Officers.

Of the Excise Officers.

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Extra Assistants.

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505. With the above record of the names of the most meritorious Officers, this Report, the second which has been furnished, of the Punjab Administration for the past two years may appropriately conclude.

Conclusion.

JOHN LAWRENCE,

Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

official connexion as Financial Commissioner ; and also the administrative services of Mr. E. Thornton, Mr. C. Raikes, Mr. G. C. Barnes, Major H. B. Edwardes.

In the other grades, the services of the following Officers are cordially acknowledged :—

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 Of the Deputy Com- Major J. Abbott ; Major P. Goldney ; Major J.
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 Esq. ; Captain J. R. Becher ; E. C. Bayley, Esq. ; Captain O. Farrington ;
 J. E. L. Brandreth, Esq. ; Lord W. Hay ; C. B. Saunders, Esq. ; B. Sapte,
 Esq. ; L. Bowring, Esq. ; Major J. Clarke ; H. Brereton, Esq. ; J. Wedder-
 burn, Esq. ; Captain W. H. Larkins ; H. R. Madocks, Esq. ; C. B. Denison,
 Esq. ; D. Simson, Esq. ; H. Monckton, Esq. ; Captain J. Coke.

Settlement Officers.

Of the Settlement Offi- R. H. Davies, Esq. ; P. S. Melvill, Esq. ; R.
 cers. Temple, Esq. ; J. H. Morris, Esq. ; E. A. Prinsep,
 Esq.

Assistant Settlement Officers.

J. Vans Agnew, Esq. ; R. E. Egerton, Esq.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant Pollock ; H. B. Henderson, Esq. ; F. Thompson, Esq. ; R. P.
 Of the Assistant Com- Jenkins, Esq. ; R. Simson, Esq. ; W. A. Forbes,
 missioners. Esq. ; Captain Cripps ; Captain Bristow ; J. H. Prin-
 sep, Esq. ; G. Ouseley, Esq. ; F. H. Cooper, Esq. ; J. S. Campbell, Esq. ;
 J. Nasmyth, Esq. ; T. D. Forsyth, Esq. ; A. Brandreth, Esq. ; W. C.
 Capper, Esq. ; Lieutenant J. E. Fraser ; Lieutenant R. Young ; Lieutenant
 A. L. Bush ; Lieutenant J. E. Cracroft ; Lieutenant G. G. Pearse ; Lieute-
 nant B. T. Reid, Lieutenant W. McNeile ; Lieutenant H. J. Hawes ; Lieu-
 tenant H. Mackenzie.

Captains of Police.

Of the Captains of Captain J. W. Younghusband ; Captain R. C.
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 burn, Esq. ; Captain W. H. Larkins ; H. R. Madocks, Esq. ; C. B. Denison,
 Esq. ; D. Simson, Esq. ; H. Monckton, Esq. ; Captain J. Coke.

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 cers. Temple, Esq. ; J. H. Morris, Esq. ; E. A. Prinsep,
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APPENDIX.

Appendix K.

Distribution and Strength of the Troops and organized Police, &c., on the Frontier, under the Orders of the Chief Commissioner.
Dated Lahore, 3rd August 1854.

PUNJAB INDEPENDENT FORCES.										POLICE.										REVENUE.									
ARTILLERY.			CAVALRY.			INFANTRY.			Artillery of the Line.	MOUNTAIN TRAIN.		FORT GUNS.	PUNJAB Sappers and Miners.		Self Local Infantry.	MOUNTED.			Battalions.	Men.	Battalions.	Men.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Guns.	Total in each District.	Revenue.		
Guns.	Fighting Men.	Regiments.	Fighting Men.	Regiments.	Fighting Men.	Regiments.	Fighting Men.	Regiments.		Guns.	Men.		Guns.	Companies.		Men.	Regiments.	Men.										Battalions.	Men.
Asnee,	1	581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1516	Fort Guns not included, there being no late return.	
Dehra Ghazee Khan,	..	6	113	1	534	1	534	1	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2023	The Garrison Company estimated as at Dehra Is-
Dehra Ismael Khan,	..	1	118	1	584	1	584	1	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2092	mael Khan.
Bunnoo,	..	1	118	1	584	1	584	1	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3337	European Officers, Commis-
Kohat and Bahadoor Kheer,	..	7	113	1	584	1	584	1	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3612	sioned and Non-Commis-
Peshawur,	..	7	113	1	584	1	584	1	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	882	sioned, not included es-
Ditto Eusufzye,	1149	tablished strength of Re-	
Huzara,	Report.
Total,	..	467	..	2020	..	5569	..	99	..	72	..	129	..	910	..	1105	..	2705	..	336	..	306	..	576	..	15331

Note.—3991 Organized Police are included in this Return, for, on the Frontier, the chief duties of this force are of a Military nature.

Note.—3961 Organized Police are included in this Return, for, on the Frontier, the chief duties of this force are of a Military nature.

Fort Guns; not included, there being no late correct Return.
 The Garrison Company entertained as at Dehra Ismael Khan.
 European Officers, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned, not included estimated strength of Regiments, &c., taken as per Return in the Punjab Report.

Comparison between Old and New Returns.

			NEW RETURN.	
			More.	Less.
DEHRA GHAZEE KHAN AND ASNEE,	{ Infantry and Sappers,...	(A.)	.....	21
	{ Artillery,	(B.)	.....	3
	{ Police Horse,	(C.)	333	.....
	{ Police Foot,	(C.)	932	.....
DEHRA ISMAEL KHAN, ..	{ Infantry,	(D.)	.....	144
	{ Artillery,	(B.)	85	.....
	{ Police Battalion,	(C.)	932	.....
BUNNOO,	{ Police Horse,	(C.)	444	.....
	{ Police Foot,	(C.)	932	.....
	{ Levies,	(C.)	336	.....
	{ Artillery,	(B.)	.....	82
KOHAT,	Infantry and Sappers, ...	(A.)	.....	26
PESHAWUR,	Mounted Police,	(C.)	222	.....
HUZARA,	Mounted Police,	(C.)	166	.....
Total,			4382	276
Deduct,			276	
Actual Difference,			4106	
Old Return,			11228	
New Return,			15334	

(A.)—Less owing to Casualties in Sappers.

(B.)—The Garrison Company was not organized when the old Return was prepared; it has now been entertained as at Dehra Ismael Khan.

(C.)—Not entered in old Return.

(D.)—Decrease in strength of Camel Corps.

Appendix II.

Statement of Expense of Irregular Troops and organized Police, &c., serving in the Punjab, under the Board of Administration.

Lahore, 1st January 1853.

No.	Description of Troops.	Expense per Month.	Expense per Annum.	REMARKS.
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries, ..	9867 0 0	118404 0 0	
	No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery, ..	1157 0 0	13884 0 0	
	Supernumeraries attached to ditto, ..	650 0 0	7800 0 0	
	Huzara Mountain Train, with Commissariat expenses for Mules and two Elephants, ..	1184 12 0	14217 0 0	
5	Regiments of Punjab Cavalry, ..	80296 14 0	963562 8 0	
5	Regiments of Punjab Infantry, ...	50497 9 8	605971 4 0	
2	Ditto of Seikh Local Infantry in Huzara with Carriage, ..	22964 8 8	275574 8 0	
1	Ditto in Kangra without Carriage, ..	10928 8 4	131142 4 0	
1	Regiment of Guide Corps (Horse and Foot,) ..	18144 6 10	217733 2 0	
2	Companies of Sappers and Miners, ..	1600 0 0	19200 0 0	
27	Ressallahs Punjab Mounted Police, ..	66420 0 0	797040 0 0	
6	Punjab Police Battalions, ..	50868 0 0	610416 0 0	
1	Regiment Scinde Camel Corps, with Commissariat expenses, ..	17022 0 0	204264 0 0	
	Irregular Levies Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	1170 0 0	14040 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Kohat, ..	1900 0 0	22800 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Leia, ..	230 12 0	2769 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Kangurh, ..	644 0 0	7728 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Dehra Ismael Khan, ..	21001 12 0	252021 0 0	
	Supernumeraries attached to Police Battalions and extra pay to the old Durbar Soldiers, ..	2500 0 0	30000 0 0	
COMMISSARIAT EXPENSES.				
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries, @ 1,000 each, ..	3000 0 0	36000 0 0	
5	Regiments Punjab Infantry, @ 400 each, ..	2000 0 0	24 00 0 0	
STAFF.				
	Brigadier Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, ..	2000 0 0	24000 0 0	
	Brigade Major, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	769 0 0	9228 0 0	
	Four Captains of Police, ..	3200 0 0	38400 0 0	
	Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	665 0 0	7980 0 0	
	Deputy Judge Advocate General, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	100 0 0	1200 0 0	
	Medical attendance for Brigadier, ..	30 0 0	360 0 0	
	Magazine Establishments, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	729 2 8	8750 0 0	
	Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, ..	1200 0 0	14400 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Office Establishment, ..	1702 0 0	20424 0 0	
Total, ..		374442 6 2	4493308 10 0	

N. B.—The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Artillery Horses, Mules, Yahoos and Bullocks, Cost of Camels and Mules of Punjab Infantry Regiments, Seikh Local Corps, Police Battalions, and Scinde Camel Corps, have not been included in this Statement, nor the Military Stores and munitions of War, &c.

Appendix III.

Statement of Expense of Irregular Troops and organized Police, &c., serving in the Punjab, under the Chief Commissioner.

Lahore, 1st January 1854.

No.	Description of Troops.	Expense per Month	Expense per Annum.	REMARKS.
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries, ..	9867 0 0	118404 0 0	
	No. 4, or Garrison Company of Artillery, ..	1170 12 0	14049 0 0	
	Supernumeraries attached to ditto, ..	553 0 0	6636 0 0	
	Huzara Mountain Train, with Commissariat expenses for Mules and Elephants, ..	1184 12 0	14217 0 0	
5	Regiments of Punjab Cavalry, ..	80296 14 0	963562 8 0	
6	Ditto ditto Infantry, ..	63984 2 0	767809 8 0	
1	Regiment of Seikh Local Infantry, with Commissariat expenses, ...	11559 4 4	138711 4 0	
1	Ditto ditto in Kangra, without ditto, ..	10960 8 4	131526 4 0	
1	Ditto of Guide Corps, (Horse and Foot,) ..	18196 6 10	218357 2 0	
2	Companies of Punjab Sappers and Miners, ..	1468 0 0	17616 0 0	
27	Ressallahs Punjab Mounted Police, ..	66420 0 0	797040 0 0	
3	Punjab Police Battalions on the Frontier, ..	26431 8 0	317178 0 0	
4	Punjab Police Battalions, ..	34582 0 0	414984 0 0	
	Supernumeraries and extra pay to old Durbar Soldiers attached to ditto, ..	973 0 0	11676 0 0	
	Irregular Levies Dehra Ismael Khan, ..	2332 0 0	27984 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Kohat, ..	855 0 0	10260 0 0	These were discharged shortly after the commencement of the year 1854.
	Ditto ditto Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	1107 0 0	13284 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Kanghur, ..	313 0 0	3756 0 0	
	Extra Pay specially sanctioned to Officers of the Mounted Police who served under Major Edwardes, C. B., during the Punjab War, ..	573 0 0	6876 0 0	
COMMISSARIAT EXPENSES.				
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries, @ 1,000 each, ..	3000 0 0	36000 0 0	
6	Regiments Punjab Infantry, @ 400 each, ..	2400 0 0	28800 0 0	
STAFF.				
	Brigadier Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, ..	2000 0 0	24000 0 0	
	Brigade Major, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	769 0 0	9228 0 0	
	Four Captains of Police, ..	3200 0 0	38400 0 0	
	Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	665 0 0	7980 0 0	
	Magazine Establishment, ..	1122 2 8	13466 0 0	
	Deputy Judge Advocate General, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	100 0 0	1200 0 0	
	Medical attendance for Brigadier, ..	30 0 0	360 0 0	
	Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, ..	1200 0 0	14400 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Office Establishment, ..	1292 0 0	15501 0 0	
Total, ..		348605 6 2	4183264 10 0	

N. B.—The annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Artillery Horses, Mules, Yabooks, and Bullocks, Cost of Camels and Mules of Punjab Infantry Regiments, Seikh Local Corps and Police Battalions have not been included in this Statement, nor the Military Stores and munitions of War.

Appendix E.

Statement of Saving effected by converting the Scinde Camel Corps into a Rifle Regiment, &c.

Cost of a Regiment Punjab Infantry,	1,24,782 0 0
Do of a Police Battalion,	1,09,236 0 0
Do of 100 Police Horse, } Temporary, {	29,520 0 0
Do of 350 Foot Levies, }	25,215 0 0
<hr/>	
Repos,	2,25,613 0 0
Do of Scinde Camel Corps,	2,14,284 0 0
Do of Irregular Levies, Horse and Foot,	2,15,557 0 0
<hr/>	
Repos,	4,15,651 0 0
Fixed Cost,	4,15,651 0 0
Fixed Cost,	2,25,613 0 0
Surplus Repos,	1,90,038 0 0
All Cost of 100 Extra Police Horse for Army, proposed with	29,520 0 0
<hr/>	
Annual Saving per annum Repos,	1,90,038 0 0

Appendix V.

Abstract Return of the Castes and Countries of the Men of the Punjab Irregular Force.

Lahore, 1st August 1854.

DESCRIPTION OF TROOPS.	CASTES.							COUNTRIES.					
	Mussulmans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of inferior description.	Seikhs.	Afghans.	Christians.	TOTAL.	Hindoostan.	Cis-Sutlej.	Punjabecs.	Trans-Indus.	Afghans.
No. 1, P. L. F. Battery,	43	8	14	3	44	...	...	224	18	6	84	4	..
No. 2, ditto ditto,	84	2	5	4	16	...	...	222	11	1	90	1	..
No. 3, ditto ditto,	75	7	14	2	14	...	...	224	20	7	84	1	..
No. 4 or Garrison Company } of Artillery,..... }	83	14	..	15	15	...	...	254	35	4	80	8	..
1st Regiment P. Cavalry, ..	354	8	8	10	118	79	..	1057	285	11	128	66	..
2nd Ditto ditto,	394	23	72	12	84	...	...	1170	457	32	93	3	..
3rd Ditto ditto,	374	27	80	5	102	..	1	1177	442	8	128	11	..
4th Ditto ditto,	438	..	22	23	106	...	...	1178	342	15	207	25	..
5th Ditto ditto,	414	24	27	30	94	...	...	1178	204	205	151	29	..
1st Ditto Infantry,	593	31	71	25	203	...	...	1846	72	76	403	372	..
2nd Ditto ditto,	578	..	40	85	224	...	...	1854	66	21	742	98	..
3rd Ditto ditto,	614	..	49	47	201	..	1	1824	71	28	665	148	..
4th Ditto ditto,	452	..	132	119	220	..	6	1856	148	32	..	644	103
5th Ditto ditto,	507	..	..	118	232	..	1	1855	239	87	471	139	..
Scinde Rifle Corps,.....	467	..	40	248	119	..	1	1750	338	63	205	266	..

Supplies of
EXPENSE STATEMENT FOR THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Board of Administration and Chief Commissioner for the years 1851-52, 1852-53.

(229)

	1851-52.			1852-53.		
	Cis and Trans- Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.	Cis and Trans- Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
REVENUE.						
<i>Ordinary.</i>						
1 Land-tax,	517860 5 7	10025331 2 3½	15204021 7 10½	5117168 7 0	9862567 8 5	14970735 15 5
2 Excise and Stamps,	256579 5 4	1864588 8 0	2121137 13 4	279051 6 9½	2221092 7 0	2500143 13 9½
3 Tribute,	488271 6 2	13670 12 1	501942 2 3	426723 9 6	18875 8 11	445599 2 5
4 Post Office,	160602 14 9	245753 4 10	406356 3 7	147286 6 4	203315 2 9	350631 9 1
5 Miscellaneous,	120691 7 9	741557 4 5½	862251 12 2½	79589 1 2	973915 14 2	1053534 15 4
Total,	6204838 7 7	12590870 15 8	19095709 7 3	6049318 14 9½	13279826 9 3	19329745 8 7½
<i>Extraordinary.</i>						
1 Land-tax, Arrears of Durbur,	0 0 0	28529 10 0	28529 10 0	0 0 0	12817 10 8	12817 10 8
2 Miscellaneous,	0 0 0	1655407 4 11	1655407 4 11	0 0 0	146473 1 9	146473 1 9
Total,	0 0 0	1683936 14 11	1683936 14 11	0 0 0	159290 12 5	159290 12 5
6 Local Funds,	152293 4 8	238636 7 8½	390929 12 4½	155087 8 6	271627 8 7	429715 1 1
Grand Total,	6357131 12 3	14813444 6 3½	21170576 2 6½	6204906 7 3½	13713744 14 3	19918651 5 6½

EXPENDITURE FOR THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.—(Continued.)

(230)

		1851-52.			1852-53.		
EXPENDITURE.		Chia and Trans- Sutlej Station.	Punjab Proper.	Total.	Chia and Trans- Sutlej Station.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
<i>Ordinary.</i>							
1	General Department,	117509 12 6	293771 15 0	411280 12 3	112108 7 2	260116 1 10	392565 0 0
2	Judicial ditto,	540917 1 04	204062 1 10	390309 3 74	57204 10 5	217600 0 10	272071 4 32
3	Revenue ditto,	411203 7 05	102312 12 7	1166108 4 33	437717 10 1	1012109 12 53	1400150 0 05
4	Excise, Stamp, &c.,	69720 19 7	307115 0 3	307115 0 3	05711 7 0	278300 4 05	310102 12 25
5	Pensions,	334000 2 5	130300 10 1	1606707 12 6	100311 1 0	261311 14 2	010925 16 11
6	Post Office,	113120 3 6	172730 0 10	310101 1 4	155313 13 5	103300 0 0	320112 4 11
7	Miscellaneous,	15017 2 2	370167 0 12	320001 10 03	151153 2 5	601513 4 02	600010 0 57
8	Military,	450033 5 11	4052307 0 04	4512340 6 01	350758 0 6	4275157 5 10	4032216 11 47
Total,		2112171 1 7	0609270 10 11	11700750 12 6	1074711 11 0	0052303 11 41	11627015 0 104
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
9	Settlement Officers and Surveyors,	310052 7 3	203000 7 0	513053 14 11	211201 10 0	220173 0 7	572275 4 1
10	Public Buildings,	35200 12 1	120013 7 0	155212 3 4	11025 1 2	130101 15 10	471157 1 0
11	Civil Engineer,	245000 10 10	700307 0 6	1005010 3 4	206711 11 11	1203201 12 0	1553000 0 0
12	Fortifications,	3701 2 11	070 0 0	3603 2 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13	Labakhana,	12070 6 0	7223 0 0	20203 15 0	1205 11 1	15031 15 0	17137 13 7
14	Old Barbar Account,	0 0 0	320900 2 5	320900 2 5	0 0 0	31777 1 0	31777 1 0
Total,		617002 0 0	1456625 2 7	2000717 10 7	539107 5 0	2115510 0 0	2614733 12 4
Local Funds,		133004 12 10	130131 11 5	270100 11 3	122071 0 0	171012 10 13	201017 3 103
Grand Total,		2920132 6 5	11211010 11 11	14131169 2 4	2656073 13 0	11010092 12 33	14560000 10 07
Carriage, &c. Remainder,		7440029 5 10	3342107 10 13	7019107 0 23	3578092 0 73	1773052 1 101	5331604 11 64

